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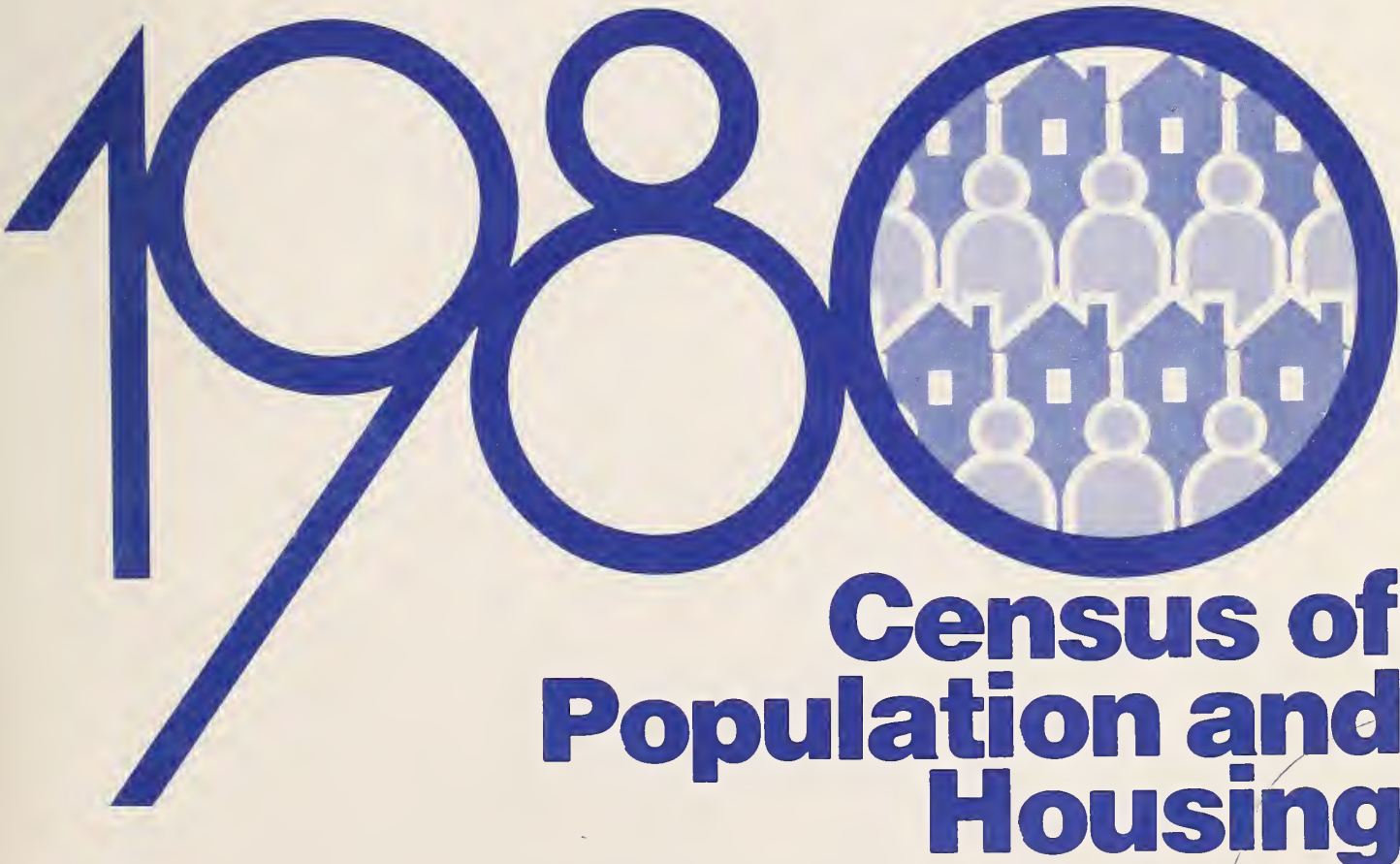


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# Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

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**ALABAMA**



## Census of Population and Housing

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## Table Finding Guide—Population Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 3 to 7 present sample characteristics)

## Table Finding Guide—Housing Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 8 to 11 present sample characteristics)

Subject	States and Congressional Districts	Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Townships of 10,000 or More <sup>1</sup>	Subject	States and Congressional Districts			Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Townships of 10,000 or More <sup>1</sup>
				All Housing Units	Year-Round Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units Total Race or Spanish Origin	
TOTAL . . . . .	1, 2, 3, 4	2	TOTAL . . . . .	1, 2, 8	1, 2, 8, 9	1, 2, 8, 9, 10	2
AREA AND RESIDENCE			OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS				
Land area . . . . .	1		Tenure . . . . .				
Population density . . . . .	1		Persons per occupied unit . . . . .			1, 2, 8	2
Urban . . . . .	1, 3		Vacancy status . . . . .			1, 2	2
Rural . . . . .	3		Vacant seasonal and migratory units . . . . .	8	8		
Farm . . . . .	3						
GENERAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS			UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age . . . . .	1, 2	2	Persons per room . . . . .			1	
Voting age persons . . . . .	1, 2	2	Bedrooms . . . . .		9	9	
Sex . . . . .	1, 5		Year householder moved into unit . . . . .			8	
Race . . . . .	1, 2, 7	2					
Spanish origin . . . . .	1, 2, 7	2	STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Ancestry . . . . .	3		Year structure built . . . . .		9	9	
Nativity and place of birth . . . . .	4		Units in structure . . . . .		9	9	
Residence in 1975 . . . . .	4		Stories in structure . . . . .		9		
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English . . . . .	4		Passenger elevator . . . . .		9		
Marital status . . . . .	3						
Fertility . . . . .	3		PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS				
Family type . . . . .	1, 2, 3	2	Plumbing facilities . . . . .			1, 2	
Household type and relationship . . . . .	1, 3		Bathroom . . . . .		8	8	
Persons in households . . . . .	1, 3		Source of water . . . . .		8		
Persons per household . . . . .	1, 2, 3	2	Sewage disposal . . . . .		8		
Group quarters type . . . . .	1, 3		EQUIPMENT AND FUELS				
Persons in group quarters . . . . .	1, 3		Kitchen facilities . . . . .		8		
School enrollment . . . . .	4		Heating equipment . . . . .		8		
Years of school completed . . . . .	4		Air-conditioning . . . . .		8		
Veteran status . . . . .	4		Vehicles available . . . . .			8	
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS			Telephone in housing unit . . . . .			8	
Labor force status . . . . .	5		Fuels used for house heating, water heating, and cooking . . . . .			10	
Class of worker . . . . .	5		FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Labor force status in 1979 . . . . .	5		Value . . . . .			1, 2	2
Workers in family in 1979 . . . . .	5		Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs . . . . .			10	
Occupation . . . . .	5		Contract rent . . . . .			1, 2	2
Industry . . . . .	5		Gross rent . . . . .			10	
Transportation to work . . . . .	4						
Disability status . . . . .	4						
Income in 1979 . . . . .	6	7					
Poverty status in 1979 . . . . .	6	7					

<sup>1</sup> Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

<sup>1</sup> Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

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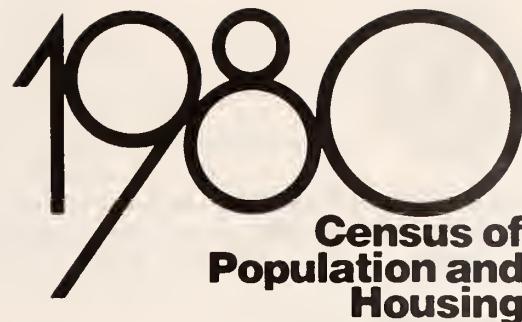
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C. 2



# Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

PART 2

**ALABAMA**

PHC80-4-2

Issued February 1983



**U.S. Department of Commerce**

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### HOUSING DIVISION

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## Introduction

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### GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 98th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts as defined in this report are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-4 (i.e., Population and Housing Census, 1980-Volume 4) followed by a number representing the area which the report covers. The PHC80-4 series consists of individual reports for each State and the District of Columbia.

Corresponding data from the 1970 census for districts of the 92nd, 93rd, and 94th Congresses were published in the Congressional District Data (CDD) report series. Data from the 1980 census for districts of the 97th Congress are available on Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1A and 3A, and on microfiche of STF's 1A and 3A. Data for districts of the 98th Congress are also available on Summary Tape Files 1D and 3D.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products.

The changes reflect corrections of errors found after these products were prepared. The changes and differences may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Also, census figures for congressional districts may differ slightly from those prepared by State legislatures in their redistricting activities as result of errors in P.L. 94-171 materials and possible different interpretations and assignments of geographic areas to congressional districts in processing these data.

### CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and 5 appendixes), a table of contents, map(s), and 11 data tables. Appearing after the tables is a map of the State which shows, in addition to the congressional district boundaries, the boundaries of counties and the locations of selected cities. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate the limits of congressional districts with sufficient clarity. No congressional district boundaries are shown on the maps for the six States with one representative elected at large nor for the District of Columbia.

The first two tables present 100-percent data (i.e., information obtained of all persons and housing units). Table 1 provides general summary data on the following demographic and housing characteristics for the State and individual congressional districts: race and Spanish origin, urban residence, sex, age, voting-age persons, household type, number of housing units, tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent. The second table provides a limited selection of data for congressional districts and the counties and places of 10,000 or more located in each congressional district. Table 2 also includes towns or townships of 10,000 or

more in 11 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. For counties, places, towns or townships which are split between two or more congressional districts, each portion is shown within the appropriate congressional district, with "(pt.)" following the area name.

Tables 3 to 11 present statistics based on a sample of persons and housing units. Table 3 contains general population information such as urban, rural and farm residence, ancestry, household and family type, group quarters, marital status, and fertility. Table 4 includes data on nativity, language, commuting, school enrollment, residence in 1975, veteran status, years of school completed and disability. Tables 5 and 6 present labor force and income/poverty data, respectively. Selected population characteristics for four racial groups and Spanish origin persons are included in table 7.

Tables 8 to 11 present statistics on housing. Table 8 features tenure and vacancy status, year moved in, bathroom and kitchen facilities, source of water, sewage disposal, air-conditioning, heating equipment, telephone, and vehicles available. Table 9 focuses on structural characteristics such as number of units in structure, year built, bedrooms, stories in structure, and passenger elevators. Table 10 contains information on fuels, owner costs, and gross rent, and table 11 presents a limited array of housing characteristics for the four racial groups and Spanish origin persons also featured in table 7.

A table finding guide for convenience in locating various population and housing characteristics in the tables is presented on the inside front cover of the report.

Since the statistics in tables 3 to 11 are estimates based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling

variability. There may thus be differences between figures found in tables 1 and 2, based on the complete count, and tables 3 through 11, based on the sample. See Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," for information on sampling variability and procedures for estimating its impact on the data.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, congressional districts). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on sources of error in the data, including sampling variability, as well as editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and the 1980 census questionnaire pages.

### SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "--" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "... " mean not applicable or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual persons or housing units.
- A "(pt.)" next to an area name indi-

cates that it is split by a congressional district boundary.

- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or year-round housing units included in the 1980 census counts for the area were substituted. For a discussion of the substitution procedures, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data," in Appendix D, 1980 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics*, PC80-1-B, or 1980 Census of Housing, *General Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-A.
- CDP is census designated place.

### SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about specific individuals and housing units. To accomplish this the Census Bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are five or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) person or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.





# Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

## ALABAMA

PHC80-4-2

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Table 1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts****PERSONS**

Total persons, 1980 .....	<b>3 893 888</b>	<b>563 905</b>	<b>549 505</b>	<b>555 321</b>	<b>562 088</b>	<b>549 844</b>	<b>554 156</b>	<b>559 069</b>
Total persons, 1970 .....	3 444 354	491 753	491 733	480 817	469 606	489 771	536 680	483 994
Percent change, 1970 to 1980 .....	13.1	14.7	11.7	15.5	19.7	12.3	3.3	15.5
Land area in square miles .....	50 767	7 992	9 209	8 145	9 186	4 953	617	10 666
Persons per square mile .....	76.7	70.6	59.7	68.2	61.2	111.0	898.1	52.4
Land area in square kilometers .....	131 487	20 698	23 851	21 094	23 792	12 829	1 598	27 624
Persons per square kilometer .....	29.6	27.2	23.0	26.3	23.6	42.9	346.8	20.2
Urban .....	2 337 713	365 188	357 258	302 609	194 728	319 275	506 861	291 794

**RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN**

White .....	2 872 621	383 014	376 259	395 332	519 706	466 851	360 904	370 555
Black .....	996 335	174 657	168 913	156 665	40 660	78 639	190 417	186 384
Percent of total persons .....	25.6	31.0	30.7	28.2	7.2	14.3	34.4	33.3
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut .....	7 583	3 485	1 007	584	640	977	431	459
Asian and Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup> .....	9 734	1 442	1 872	1 361	628	1 924	1 589	918
Other .....	7 615	1 307	1 454	1 379	454	1 453	815	753
Spanish origin <sup>2</sup> .....	33 299	5 887	5 731	5 232	3 200	4 270	3 714	5 265
Percent of total persons .....	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9

**SEX**

Male .....	1 871 534	272 087	262 385	269 882	272 470	267 384	259 123	268 203
Female .....	2 022 354	291 818	287 120	285 439	289 618	282 460	295 033	290 866

**AGE**

Under 5 years .....	296 412	47 667	42 975	40 556	40 652	39 546	40 189	44 827
5 to 14 years .....	642 246	97 674	91 946	92 710	93 043	91 536	80 398	94 939
15 to 19 years .....	377 406	55 392	52 535	58 637	50 563	55 363	48 009	56 907
16 and 17 years .....	149 774	23 003	21 180	21 055	20 773	22 417	19 468	21 878
18 and 19 years .....	153 816	21 117	21 101	27 000	19 246	21 989	19 222	24 141
20 to 24 years .....	361 187	50 876	50 260	58 417	44 267	50 246	54 122	52 999
25 to 21 years .....	149 362	20 315	20 716	26 535	17 796	20 631	20 025	23 344
25 to 34 years .....	598 752	87 238	83 995	81 135	81 510	85 963	95 381	83 530
35 to 44 years .....	429 714	61 111	59 479	58 508	65 109	68 042	58 197	59 268
45 to 54 years .....	388 995	53 305	53 065	53 861	58 948	58 888	56 783	54 145
55 to 64 years .....	359 161	50 493	50 626	50 389	56 124	48 722	53 846	48 961
65 to 64 years .....	96 744	13 634	13 808	13 892	15 425	12 788	14 013	13 184
65 to 74 years .....	278 382	38 646	40 441	39 353	45 800	33 247	41 128	39 767
75 to 84 years .....	127 614	17 029	18 790	17 238	20 849	14 449	20 660	18 599
85 years and over .....	34 019	4 474	5 393	4 517	5 223	3 842	5 443	5 127
Median .....	29.3	28.3	29.2	28.2	31.4	29.3	30.2	28.4

**VOTING-AGE PERSONS**

Persons 18 years and over .....	<b>2 731 640</b>	<b>384 289</b>	<b>383 150</b>	<b>390 418</b>	<b>397 076</b>	<b>385 388</b>	<b>404 782</b>	<b>386 537</b>
Male .....	1 278 650	180 427	177 583	185 535	187 787	183 755	183 455	180 108
Female .....	1 452 990	203 862	205 567	204 883	209 289	201 633	221 327	206 429
White .....	2 087 726	274 020	275 203	289 795	370 537	332 515	275 380	270 276
Black .....	626 858	106 377	105 018	98 193	25 325	49 813	127 348	114 784
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut .....	4 949	2 098	662	449	446	632	331	331
Asian and Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup> .....	6 875	934	1 327	1 012	454	1 341	1 138	669
Spanish origin <sup>2</sup> .....	21 707	3 758	3 706	3 467	2 152	2 765	2 558	3 301

**HOUSEHOLD TYPE**

Households .....	<b>1 341 856</b>	<b>188 518</b>	<b>190 135</b>	<b>186 310</b>	<b>198 283</b>	<b>188 713</b>	<b>204 455</b>	<b>185 442</b>
Family households .....	1 038 881	146 274	145 303	143 099	160 052	151 315	148 795	144 043
With persons under 18 years .....	581 679	86 100	81 461	80 292	86 269	85 921	79 017	82 619
Married-couple families .....	845 944	116 379	115 869	116 029	138 492	128 297	115 311	115 567
With persons under 18 years .....	458 150	65 902	62 328	62 917	73 812	71 361	57 987	63 843
Female householder, no husband present .....	160 933	24 972	24 826	22 388	17 460	18 825	28 613	23 849
With persons under 18 years .....	108 259	17 675	16 973	15 187	10 544	12 545	18 863	16 472
Nonfamily households .....	302 975	42 244	44 832	43 211	38 231	37 398	55 660	41 399
Persons in households .....	3 815 578	555 163	536 583	534 651	557 469	540 786	546 701	544 225
Persons in nonfamily households .....	340 235	47 248	49 720	50 572	40 248	41 859	63 430	47 158
Persons living alone .....	273 632	38 268	40 953	37 556	36 630	33 886	49 424	36 915
65 years and over .....	120 015	16 239	18 552	16 191	19 447	13 571	19 061	16 954
Persons in group quarters .....	78 310	8 742	12 922	20 670	4 619	9 058	7 455	14 844
Inmate of institution .....	33 892	5 488	4 461	5 827	3 720	3 409	4 572	6 415
Persons per household .....	2.84	2.94	2.82	2.87	2.81	2.87	2.67	2.93

**HOUSING UNITS**

Total housing units .....	<b>1 467 374</b>	<b>207 825</b>	<b>207 265</b>	<b>206 254</b>	<b>220 953</b>	<b>203 369</b>	<b>217 055</b>	<b>204 653</b>
Year-round housing units .....	1 450 011	203 196	206 607	202 548	216 031	202 034	216 977	202 618
Occupied housing units .....	1 341 856	188 518	190 135	186 310	198 283	188 713	204 455	185 442
With 1.01 or more persons per room .....	72 668	11 930	11 430	11 919	8 448	7 860	8 173	12 908
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use .....	56 294	7 375	8 243	10 450	8 672	5 498	2 350	13 706
Owner-occupied housing units .....	941 219	133 024	129 469	131 075	152 449	135 961	127 271	131 970
Percent of occupied housing units .....	70.1	70.6	68.1	70.4	76.9	72.0	62.2	71.2
Renter-occupied housing units .....	400 637	55 494	60 666	55 235	45 834	52 752	77 184	53 472
With 1.01 or more persons per room .....	35 323	5 366	5 972	5 774	3 332	3 756	4 967	6 156
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use .....	30 942	3 776	4 957	5 842	4 160	3 148	1 388	7 671

**PERSONS IN UNIT**

With 1.01 or more persons per room .....	458 577	76 453	71 942	74 845	51 909	48 438	50 740	84 250
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use .....	175 460	24 366	25 392	33 526	24 250	15 911	6 340	45 675

**VALUE**

Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	<b>688 719</b>	<b>102 413</b>	<b>96 064</b>	<b>90 497</b>	<b>94 383</b>	<b>101 604</b>	<b>110 200</b>	<b>93 558</b>
Less than \$30,000 .....	294 940	40 049	45 002	46 242	51 266	35 607	36 707	40 067
\$30,000 to \$49,999 .....	212 078	34 159	28 185	26 910	27 049	35 722	34 535	25 518
\$50,000 to \$79,999 .....	135 078	20 790	16 925	13 766	12 983	22 869	27 328	20 417
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	23 531	3 389	3 084	2 028	1 652	4 031	5 141	4 206
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	16 437	2 658	2 104	1 180	1 085	2 595	4 255	2 560
\$150,000 or more .....	6 655	1 368	764	371	348	780	2 234	790
Median .....	\$33 900	\$35 600	\$31 700	\$29 400	\$28 000	\$37 400	\$40 000	\$34 400

**CONTRACT RENT**

Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	<b>359 836</b>	<b>51 267</b>	<b>54 586</b>	<b>48 991</b>	<b>37 457</b>	<b>47 022</b>	<b>73 338</b>	<b>47 175</b>
Less than \$150 .....	202 656	26 804	32 206	31 490	25 893	22 325	34 804	29 134
\$150 to \$199 .....	61 880	9 737	8 175	7 209	3 630	10 024	15 615	7 490
\$200 to \$249 .....	39 431	5 986	6 004	3 661	1 879	6 636	11 967	3 298
\$250 to \$299 .....	14 315	2 058	1 771	1 202	519	2 776	4 834	1 155
\$300 to \$399 .....	7 414	969	1 249	517	171	1 080	2 748	680
\$400 or more .....	1 754	247	334	107	47	181	605	233
No cash rent .....	32 386	5 466	4 847	4 805	5 318	4 000	2 765	5 185
Median .....	\$119	\$127	\$110	\$103	\$92	\$143	\$151	\$108

<sup>1</sup>Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations.<sup>2</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts  
Counties  
Places of 10,000 or More**

	Persons						Housing units								
	Percent			Age			Occupied								
	Total	Black	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median	Total	Year-round	Total	Percent			Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
										Owner	Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present			
The State -----	3 893 888	25.6	0.9	2 731 640	440 015	29.3	1 467 374	1 450 011	1 341 856	70.1	4.2	12.0	2.84	33 900	119
Congressional District 1 -----	563 905	31.0	1.0	384 289	60 149	28.3	207 825	203 196	188 518	70.6	3.9	13.2	2.94	35 600	127
<b>COUNTIES</b>															
Baldwin -----	78 556	15.3	1.0	54 358	9 849	30.6	33 277	29 736	26 775	79.5	3.1	9.0	2.91	41 100	139
Clarke -----	27 702	42.7	1.1	18 214	3 555	28.1	10 019	9 920	8 916	78.9	14.0	12.2	3.07	24 500	70
Escombio -----	38 440	29.6	0.7	26 520	4 660	29.6	13 557	13 453	12 653	75.8	5.4	12.7	2.91	25 500	81
Mobile -----	364 980	31.5	1.0	250 284	35 170	27.9	131 936	131 301	123 298	66.4	1.5	14.3	2.91	37 500	137
Monroe -----	22 651	43.0	0.8	14 805	2 950	28.0	8 083	7 962	7 242	77.3	12.2	12.6	3.11	26 400	70
Washington -----	16 821	28.1	0.8	10 924	1 820	27.2	5 917	5 846	5 272	85.4	11.7	10.2	3.19	19 500	72
Wilcox -----	14 755	68.8	2.4	9 184	2 145	25.9	5 036	4 978	4 362	72.1	28.4	18.7	3.36	19 600	50—
<b>PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE</b>															
Mobile city -----	200 452	36.2	1.1	142 392	22 311	28.8	75 577	75 512	71 400	59.7	1.1	15.5	2.75	38 600	149
Prichard city -----	39 541	73.7	1.1	24 494	3 647	24.0	13 069	13 061	12 038	54.9	1.4	26.2	3.27	22 500	78
Tillmans Corner (COP) -----	15 941	0.3	1.0	10 672	900	27.4	5 536	5 532	5 239	79.0	0.5	7.5	3.04	41 500	187
Congressional District 2 -----	549 505	30.7	1.0	383 150	64 624	29.2	207 265	206 607	190 135	68.1	4.3	13.1	2.82	31 700	110
<b>COUNTIES</b>															
Barbour -----	24 756	44.4	1.1	16 684	3 332	30.1	9 325	9 273	8 375	72.2	11.7	15.0	2.93	23 800	66
Bullock -----	10 596	67.6	1.5	7 069	1 681	29.0	3 895	3 892	3 455	72.6	13.6	19.8	3.07	19 700	50—
Butler -----	21 680	38.7	1.3	14 844	3 432	31.1	8 117	8 107	7 471	71.1	13.2	13.6	2.88	20 500	55
Coffee -----	38 533	17.0	0.9	27 034	4 379	30.8	14 582	14 564	13 430	73.0	2.9	9.6	2.86	33 500	102
Conecuh -----	15 884	41.1	1.2	10 877	2 521	29.9	6 000	5 482	5 456	79.1	13.6	12.2	2.90	18 600	56
Covington -----	36 850	13.1	0.7	26 861	5 985	34.5	15 213	15 039	13 747	76.9	4.5	9.9	2.65	22 200	74
Crenshaw -----	14 110	26.2	0.9	9 969	2 358	32.8	5 503	5 482	5 024	72.3	10.8	12.8	2.78	18 600	50—
Oole -----	47 821	16.4	2.2	33 118	3 757	26.0	16 553	16 526	15 168	59.7	2.0	10.5	2.91	31 900	140
Geneva -----	24 253	12.7	0.9	17 056	3 530	32.2	9 344	9 313	8 572	77.3	2.9	9.5	2.82	22 400	68
Henry -----	15 302	37.9	0.9	10 609	2 194	30.9	6 228	6 073	5 258	76.6	7.2	12.3	2.91	26 100	61
Houston -----	74 632	22.3	0.8	51 470	7 685	29.4	28 580	28 542	26 183	69.5	1.9	11.6	2.83	33 000	116
Montgomery -----	197 038	39.4	0.9	137 330	19 848	28.4	73 725	73 665	68 471	62.9	2.1	15.4	2.79	39 500	137
Pike -----	28 050	35.0	0.9	20 229	3 922	27.4	10 200	10 181	9 525	66.2	6.6	13.6	2.75	25 800	88
<b>PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE</b>															
Andalusio city -----	10 415	20.9	0.8	7 651	1 675	34.2	4 251	4 248	3 981	69.8	3.8	12.9	2.57	24 800	78
Oothoon city -----	48 750	25.7	0.9	33 791	4 730	29.3	18 795	18 790	17 376	63.9	1.1	13.1	2.78	37 000	128
Enterprise city -----	18 033	20.1	1.3	12 611	1 645	29.6	6 814	6 809	6 334	66.8	1.6	11.3	2.83	43 000	132
Eufaula city -----	12 097	34.4	0.7	8 205	1 467	30.2	4 495	4 493	4 157	68.5	5.9	14.6	2.86	30 500	84
Montgomery city -----	177 857	39.2	0.9	124 112	17 916	28.3	67 417	67 363	62 716	61.5	1.0	15.7	2.76	39 400	139
Ozark city -----	13 188	23.2	1.5	9 140	1 551	29.3	5 030	5 022	4 649	59.7	1.4	15.2	2.76	35 300	109
Troy city -----	12 945	33.4	0.9	9 762	1 730	24.2	4 620	4 616	4 289	57.0	2.1	15.0	2.59	31 900	107
Congressional District 3 -----	555 321	28.2	0.9	390 418	61 108	28.2	206 254	202 548	186 310	70.4	5.6	12.0	2.87	29 400	103
<b>COUNTIES</b>															
Autauga -----	32 259	22.4	1.1	21 438	2 824	27.9	10 963	10 948	10 197	79.8	6.0	10.8	3.15	37 200	122
Calhoun -----	119 761	17.6	1.1	85 675	11 609	27.7	42 582	42 466	39 651	69.4	1.9	11.1	2.82	31 500	118
Chambers -----	39 191	35.5	0.9	27 343	5 712	31.4	14 428	14 408	13 520	74.7	6.6	13.9	2.88	24 300	80
Clay -----	13 703	16.6	0.7	9 533	2 078	31.8	5 328	5 314	4 767	75.6	9.5	8.7	2.87	23 000	75
Cleburne -----	12 595	5.1	0.6	8 840	1 593	31.3	4 798	4 778	4 373	78.6	7.3	8.3	2.87	25 100	70
Coosa -----	11 377	34.7	1.0	7 914	1 560	31.1	4 933	4 275	3 899	79.1	11.2	10.3	2.90	21 000	63
Elmore -----	43 390	22.3	0.8	30 203	4 939	29.8	17 215	16 168	14 024	79.1	5.9	10.2	2.97	36 100	84
Lee -----	76 283	24.5	1.0	57 050	5 634	24.0	29 673	29 177	26 973	58.9	3.7	9.9	2.65	39 300	136
Mocon -----	26 829	84.2	1.3	18 928	3 635	26.3	9 230	9 215	8 273	65.8	12.5	21.6	2.93	27 800	102
Randolph -----	20 075	24.3	0.7	14 075	3 029	31.7	7 847	7 825	7 045	76.8	9.8	10.8	2.82	21 000	68
Russell -----	47 356	39.4	1.0	32 692	5 014	29.1	17 855	17 824	16 252	63.2	7.5	15.8	2.89	25 400	89
Talladega -----	73 826	30.8	0.8	49 696	8 126	28.4	26 059	25 629	24 061	71.9	5.9	12.5	3.00	26 700	88
Tallapoosa -----	38 676	27.0	0.6	27 031	5 355	31.5	15 343	14 521	13 275	73.7	6.3	12.0	2.86	24 900	76
<b>PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE</b>															
Alexander City city -----	13 807	27.0	0.5	9 721	1 970	31.9	5 137	5 133	4 856	64.1	1.5	13.4	2.80	28 100	88
Aniston city -----	29 523	40.4	0.7	20 977	4 194	31.9	11 826	11 822	10 953	60.0	2.0	16.3	2.66	29 500	96
Auburn city -----	28 471	16.1	1.1	23 633	1 411	21.7	10 880	10 875	10 324	40.4	2.2	7.1	2.32	55 200	155
Opelika city -----	21 896	33.4	1.1	15 255	2 292	28.3	8 293	8 290	7 685	61.7	1.8	15.0	2.81	38 200	110
Phenix City city -----	26 928	35.7	0.9	18 996	3 126	30.0	10 470	10 469	9 671	56.5	1.6	17.9	2.75	26 800	93
Prattville city -----	18 647	14.0	1.2	12 473	1 378	28.2	6 259	6 254	5 934	78.3	2.0	10.6	3.13	39 400	152
Saks (COP) -----	11 118	2.6	0.9	7 694	791	29.2	3 998	3 996	3 753	81.2	0.5	8.6	2.96	35 600	156
Sylacougo city -----	12 708	23.0	0.7	9 055	1 881	32.7	4 908	4 908	4 679	61.0	2.6	14.0	2.68	32 100	92
Talladega city -----	19 128	36.7	0.8	12 942	2 128	27.0	6 425	6 423	6 048	61.5	2.6	15.6	2.93	28 300	87
Tuskegee city -----	13 327	94.2	1.2	9 828	1 547	24.1	4 624	4 623	4 223	54.2	2.5	22.8	2.72	34 600	109

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.



Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.

(For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

**The State  
Congressional Districts  
Counties  
Places of 10,000 or More**

Persons						Housing units									
Total	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Total	Occupied				Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
	Black	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median				Owner	Percent		Family with female householder, no husband present			
										Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use					
562 088	7.2	0.6	397 076	71 872	31.4	220 953	216 031	198 283	76.9	4.4	8.8	2.81	28 000	92	
36 459	1.6	0.6	25 630	4 317	31.4	13 846	13 723	12 682	81.3	5.1	6.5	2.86	30 200	87	
18 760	8.3	0.5	13 399	2 338	31.9	8 197	7 364	6 505	77.9	7.3	7.8	2.87	27 500	70	
61 642	0.9	0.5	43 704	7 780	31.8	24 729	23 484	21 758	77.7	3.3	7.3	2.81	31 600	106	
53 658	1.7	0.5	37 949	7 199	31.5	20 888	20 620	19 247	78.0	4.6	8.1	2.77	26 200	89	
103 057	13.4	0.5	73 514	13 104	31.6	39 891	39 806	36 864	73.9	2.3	10.7	2.77	28 900	100	
18 809	12.7	0.6	13 324	2 722	31.9	7 514	7 493	6 710	75.8	9.0	8.2	2.78	24 600	80	
28 350	4.6	0.6	20 344	3 885	32.3	11 239	11 217	10 209	77.6	3.7	8.6	2.75	27 600	85	
16 453	12.0	0.9	11 563	2 406	32.1	6 378	6 371	5 787	74.2	7.0	7.7	2.81	25 600	68	
30 041	2.3	0.6	21 239	4 071	31.8	11 604	11 579	10 792	75.5	4.2	7.5	2.76	26 300	80	
65 622	1.5	0.5	46 729	7 909	31.5	26 669	25 716	23 489	74.9	2.4	9.0	2.77	30 000	99	
21 481	41.8	0.8	14 515	3 083	29.8	7 796	7 744	6 997	75.8	12.1	13.3	3.04	23 500	59	
17 143	11.4	0.8	11 661	1 884	29.7	6 445	6 190	5 708	83.4	6.7	7.5	3.00	24 800	80	
68 660	7.0	0.5	48 166	8 646	30.7	27 060	26 298	23 817	78.7	4.7	9.5	2.86	26 000	96	
21 953	0.3	0.6	15 339	2 528	31.1	8 697	8 426	7 718	78.7	4.3	8.0	2.82	25 300	91	
12 039	1.3	0.5	8 526	1 486	31.2	4 886	4 886	4 466	72.2	0.5	11.2	2.69	30 400	114	
13 084	—	0.5	9 803	2 189	36.5	5 467	5 466	5 153	62.8	0.4	9.3	2.48	40 100	118	
11 485	4.4	0.5	8 402	1 726	32.4	4 645	4 640	4 410	70.4	1.9	10.3	2.57	29 400	100	
47 565	24.6	0.6	35 302	7 616	34.0	19 721	19 715	18 143	66.0	1.4	13.6	2.58	25 500	100	
11 894	16.6	1.0	8 802	1 953	33.5	4 894	4 887	4 412	65.7	1.3	12.2	2.59	36 500	113	
549 844	14.3	0.8	385 388	51 538	29.3	203 369	202 034	188 713	72.0	2.9	10.0	2.87	37 400	143	
54 519	16.8	0.5	38 692	6 113	30.9	20 796	20 630	19 181	76.7	2.5	10.2	2.82	32 700	112	
51 407	4.2	0.7	35 587	5 187	29.5	19 620	19 320	17 689	74.6	5.1	8.2	2.89	29 700	109	
80 546	9.7	0.6	57 547	8 775	29.9	30 556	30 112	28 220	74.4	2.9	9.2	2.80	38 200	132	
30 170	16.8	0.6	20 068	3 302	28.5	10 966	10 821	9 814	79.3	7.9	9.0	3.06	28 400	77	
46 005	14.2	0.6	31 708	4 905	29.3	16 497	16 353	15 358	73.7	5.3	9.5	2.97	30 300	103	
196 966	19.8	1.1	139 061	14 232	28.5	71 123	71 040	67 082	66.8	1.5	11.2	2.86	42 600	170	
90 231	9.8	0.6	62 725	9 024	29.9	33 811	33 758	31 369	73.8	2.2	9.6	2.84	38 300	132	
14 558	16.8	0.5	10 605	2 002	31.8	5 598	5 597	5 287	64.4	2.3	12.0	2.68	33 300	110	
42 002	15.7	0.7	29 552	4 178	30.0	16 235	16 233	15 183	65.7	0.8	11.7	2.73	42 300	150	
37 029	15.8	0.6	27 405	4 604	30.0	14 330	14 317	13 626	64.2	0.7	12.0	2.60	38 100	140	
142 513	20.7	1.0	101 377	10 039	29.0	53 281	53 246	50 424	64.3	0.4	12.1	2.78	44 500	174	
14 758	5.6	0.7	10 450	1 509	30.4	5 842	5 767	5 269	66.9	1.4	9.0	2.77	39 900	131	
11 903	20.2	0.5	8 870	1 843	34.6	4 860	4 859	4 612	68.9	0.9	12.4	2.58	30 900	108	
554 156	34.4	0.7	404 782	67 231	30.2	217 055	216 977	204 455	62.2	1.1	14.0	2.67	40 000	151	
554 156	34.4	0.7	404 782	67 231	30.2	217 055	216 977	204 455	62.2	1.1	14.0	2.67	40 000	151	
1 016	66.0	0.5	713	163	28.8	284	284	276	87.0	0.4	9.4	3.16	28 000	152	
280 261	55.8	0.8	205 582	38 576	29.6	112 837	112 798	105 696	53.0	1.0	18.2	2.61	31 600	123	
23 317	0.5	0.5	16 297	1 321	28.5	8 292	8 291	7 915	70.6	0.3	8.3	2.92	47 500	199	
13 040	52.9	0.5	9 884	2 062	33.0	4 999	4 997	4 743	64.1	0.6	17.8	2.67	35 800	108	
10 814	8.0	0.5	8 051	1 203	35.2	3 958	3 956	3 866	87.0	0.1	7.9	2.80	48 400	191	
21 412	5.7	0.6	17 677	2 944	30.6	9 827	9 821	9 343	48.8	0.3	9.3	2.16	59 000	219	
8 534	3.5	0.7	6 427	368	27.1	4 011	4 009	3 677	31.5	0.1	10.0	2.32	67 200	236	
19 718	0.2	0.6	14 339	2 684	37.9	7 406	7 404	7 211	83.2	0.1	6.3	2.73	115 500	185	
14 138	0.3	0.5	10 662	1 782	36.8	5 617	5 617	5 425	73.6	0.1	8.1	2.61	83 200	239	
559 069	33.3	0.9	386 537	63 493	28.4	204 653	202 618	185 442	71.2	7.4	12.9	2.93	34 400	108	
15 723	23.4	1.1	10 654	2 063	29.2	5 759	5 719	5 167	76.1	13.7	11.2	3.02	22 500	67	
30 612	11.9	0.5	21 402	3 974	30.8	12 869	12 672	10 742	79.9	5.7	8.8	2.83	27 700	74	
16 839	43.5	1.0	11 030	2 111	28.5	6 084	5 991	5 405	82.8	14.2	12.4	3.11	21 400	51	
53 981	54.6	1.1	35 469	6 679	27.3	19 355	19 298	17 590	59.5	11.5	18.9	3.02	29 000	80	
11 021	78.0	1.6	7 093	1 790	26.9	3 837	3 801	3 452	68.9	22.7	20.7	3.17	22 200	55	
15 604	62.8	2.0	10 254	2 418	27.9	5 568	5 483	4 850	73.7	22.5	18.1	3.18	21 200	50—	
117 168	28.5	0.6	82 643	13 841	31.2	42 788	42 058	39 760	76.5	2.6	12.4	2.93	37 500	107	
13 253	75.0	1.6	8 001	1 537	23.4	4 223	4 167	3 732	73.4	25.4	21.7	3.55	19 700	50—	
25 047	53.3	2.2	16 534	3 454	28.6	8 911	8 875	8 117	73.1	17.0	15.2	3.07	26 200	58	
15 012	60.1	1.1	9 881	2 285	26.9	5 022	5 009	4 595	67.9	19.1	18.2	3.14	21 200	50—	

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. **Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts  
Counties  
Places of 10,000 or More**

Congressional District 7—Con.

**COUNTIES—Con.**

St. Clair (pt.) ..... 24 062    9.0    0.6    16 604    2 292    29.6    9 168    8 952    8 142    82.3    4.2    8.8    2.92    37 200    127  
 Shelby ..... 66 298    10.5    0.6    45 632    5 289    28.2    24 644    24 416    21 817    79.4    4.0    7.2    2.96    51 200    140  
 Sumter ..... 16 908    69.3    1.3    11 094    2 437    25.4    6 106    5 970    5 253    68.0    20.0    19.1    3.12    21 300    55  
 Tuscaloosa ..... 137 541    27.2    0.9    100 246    13 323    27.0    50 319    50 207    46 820    61.4    2.6    12.0    2.74    37 900    136

**PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE**

Bessemer city (pt.) ..... 30 713    50.8    0.8    21 762    4 663    30.4    11 616    11 615    10 931    57.3    1.5    18.8    2.77    29 100    97  
 Birmingham city (pt.) ..... 4 152    43.6    0.7    3 072    823    34.2    1 666    1 665    1 542    75.9    3.4    17.0    2.69    19 800    84  
 Hoover city (pt.) ..... 11 258    0.4    0.6    7 665    702    34.0    3 654    3 654    3 489    93.5    0.1    4.9    3.20    82 800    338  
 Hueytown city ..... 13 309    9.7    0.4    9 771    1 472    31.4    4 931    4 931    4 738    82.3    0.5    8.7    2.78    38 700    175  
 Northport city ..... 14 291    22.2    0.7    9 886    1 695    30.3    5 022    5 017    4 771    67.1    1.7    14.4    2.88    46 200    134  
 Selma city ..... 26 684    52.6    0.8    18 101    3 762    29.1    9 783    9 777    9 201    53.9    5.0    20.5    2.83    31 300    88  
 Tuscaloosa city ..... 75 211    35.0    1.1    57 512    7 341    25.4    28 200    28 192    26 167    48.5    1.1    13.6    2.54    39 500    139  
 Vestavia Hills city (pt.) ..... 1 584    0.4    0.6    1 150    91    36.1    532    532    525    73.1    —    6.9    3.02    91 200    299

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 3. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts****URBAN AND RURAL**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>3 893 888</b>	<b>563 905</b>	<b>549 505</b>	<b>555 321</b>	<b>562 094</b>	<b>549 844</b>	<b>553 972</b>	<b>559 247</b>
Urban .....	2 337 033	365 219	357 184	302 518	194 494	319 112	506 791	291 715
Inside urbanized areas .....	1 765 500	295 570	229 817	178 793	74 536	281 185	495 650	209 949
Outside urbanized areas .....	571 533	69 649	127 367	123 725	119 958	37 927	11 141	81 766
Rural .....	1 556 855	198 686	192 321	252 803	367 600	230 732	47 181	267 532
Farm .....	87 757	7 393	17 642	9 832	25 559	17 714	421	9 196

**ANCESTRY**

<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>3 893 888</b>	<b>563 905</b>	<b>549 505</b>	<b>555 321</b>	<b>562 094</b>	<b>549 844</b>	<b>553 972</b>	<b>559 247</b>
Single ancestry group .....	2 165 653	296 556	318 880	320 231	290 448	286 040	326 434	327 064
Dutch .....	12 478	1 053	1 246	1 881	2 771	1 855	1 714	1 958
English .....	857 864	88 482	122 923	129 275	169 151	132 253	97 420	118 360
French .....	25 350	6 389	3 087	2 919	2 692	3 438	3 578	3 247
German .....	98 120	15 425	12 270	12 164	14 960	18 095	13 849	11 357
Greek .....	2 902	728	364	163	165	275	869	338
Hungarian .....	1 678	327	250	164	158	278	246	255
Irish .....	224 453	26 233	24 467	31 658	47 921	42 778	25 053	26 343
Italian .....	16 343	1 995	1 487	1 192	979	1 686	6 671	2 333
Norwegian .....	2 281	546	421	221	119	344	441	189
Polish .....	5 406	783	910	762	394	919	1 090	548
Portuguese .....	567	147	110	94	52	35	72	57
Russian .....	1 662	262	213	105	70	189	661	162
Scottish .....	18 188	2 387	2 434	2 285	2 195	2 613	3 758	2 516
Swedish .....	4 542	1 011	648	482	368	733	750	550
Ukrainian .....	602	101	127	53	48	76	114	83
Other .....	893 217	150 687	147 923	136 813	48 405	80 473	170 148	158 768
Multiple ancestry group .....	659 066	109 954	87 220	78 988	89 583	110 025	102 059	81 237
Ancestry not specified .....	1 069 169	157 395	143 405	156 102	182 063	153 779	125 479	150 946
Not reported .....	537 032	92 022	73 605	73 435	74 825	73 258	71 305	78 582
Selected multiple ancestry groups:								
English and other group(s) .....	282 112	44 297	37 398	33 313	36 747	49 099	45 421	35 837
French and other group(s) .....	75 118	19 269	9 120	8 337	7 277	10 672	11 690	8 753
German and other group(s) .....	210 122	35 823	27 143	24 739	27 780	37 311	30 964	26 362
Irish and other group(s) .....	408 583	63 937	54 326	48 882	61 473	69 408	61 026	49 531
Italian and other group(s) .....	17 494	3 549	2 151	1 937	1 459	2 491	3 806	2 101
Polish and other group(s) .....	9 498	1 652	1 613	1 251	637	1 740	1 472	1 133

**HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP**

<b>In households</b> .....	<b>3 815 897</b>	<b>555 148</b>	<b>536 658</b>	<b>534 669</b>	<b>557 539</b>	<b>540 794</b>	<b>546 599</b>	<b>544 490</b>
Family householder .....	1 042 571	146 952	145 663	144 002	160 376	151 990	149 255	144 333
Nonfamily householder:								
Male .....	112 535	16 669	15 643	16 727	12 094	14 548	20 769	16 085
Female .....	187 265	25 007	28 407	25 915	25 799	22 563	34 606	24 968
Spouse .....	853 583	117 113	116 914	117 270	138 975	129 339	116 736	117 236
Other relatives .....	1 565 697	241 570	222 631	221 140	216 364	215 601	214 777	233 614
Nonrelatives .....	54 246	7 837	7 400	9 615	3 931	6 753	10 456	8 254
Persons per household .....	2.84	2.94	2.83	2.86	2.81	2.86	2.67	2.94
Persons per family .....	3.32	3.44	3.33	3.35	3.22	3.27	3.22	3.43

**PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD**

<b>Households</b> .....	<b>1 342 371</b>	<b>188 628</b>	<b>189 713</b>	<b>186 644</b>	<b>198 269</b>	<b>189 101</b>	<b>204 630</b>	<b>185 386</b>
1 person .....	272 726	38 026	40 642	37 442	36 441	33 854	49 468	36 853
2 persons .....	409 148	53 958	57 748	57 322	63 509	58 075	63 946	54 590
3 persons .....	252 830	34 674	34 821	34 632	39 135	37 779	37 262	34 527
4 persons .....	218 628	30 759	29 793	29 859	33 927	33 987	29 914	30 389
5 persons .....	106 561	16 503	14 562	14 717	15 923	15 855	13 942	15 059
6 or more persons .....	82 478	14 708	12 147	12 672	9 334	9 551	10 098	13 968

**FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN**

<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 042 571</b>	<b>146 952</b>	<b>145 663</b>	<b>144 002</b>	<b>160 376</b>	<b>151 990</b>	<b>149 255</b>	<b>144 333</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	538 703	79 650	75 419	73 400	81 056	81 055	72 635	75 488
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>855 046</b>	<b>117 929</b>	<b>117 011</b>	<b>117 060</b>	<b>139 109</b>	<b>129 443</b>	<b>117 135</b>	<b>117 359</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	440 408	63 296	60 094	59 723	70 988	69 208	55 949	61 150
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>157 355</b>	<b>24 661</b>	<b>24 233</b>	<b>22 299</b>	<b>17 444</b>	<b>18 342</b>	<b>27 599</b>	<b>22 777</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	87 656	14 569	13 837	12 157	8 749	10 262	15 260	12 822

**TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS**

<b>Persons in group quarters</b> .....	<b>77 991</b>	<b>8 757</b>	<b>12 847</b>	<b>20 652</b>	<b>4 555</b>	<b>9 050</b>	<b>7 373</b>	<b>14 757</b>
Inmate of mental hospital .....	2 560	913	136	102	—	47	280	1 082
Inmate of home for the aged .....	18 702	2 281	2 411	2 490	3 026	2 381	3 094	3 019
Inmate of other institution .....	13 037	2 400	1 864	3 654	758	923	1 025	2 413
In college dormitory .....	29 059	2 136	3 966	8 553	404	3 816	2 457	7 727
Other, in group quarters .....	14 633	1 027	4 470	5 853	367	1 883	517	516

**MARITAL STATUS**

<b>Male, 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 392 067</b>	<b>197 762</b>	<b>193 445</b>	<b>201 620</b>	<b>203 790</b>	<b>200 523</b>	<b>197 907</b>	<b>197 020</b>
Single .....	373 144	55 099	52 534	59 863	44 244	50 124	54 594	56 686
Now married, except separated .....	886 829	122 873	122 030	122 406	142 708	133 636	121 419	121 757
Separated .....	24 026	4 240	3 664	3 938	2 181	2 297	3 847	3 859
Widowed .....	36 232	5 044	5 256	5 490	5 143	4 416	5 184	5 699
Divorced .....	71 836	10 506	9 961	9 923	9 514	10 050	12 863	9 019
<b>Female, 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 563 808</b>	<b>220 911</b>	<b>221 236</b>	<b>220 520</b>	<b>224 633</b>	<b>218 376</b>	<b>235 610</b>	<b>222 522</b>
Single .....	314 912	47 360	44 654	47 913	33 436	41 025	50 407	50 117
Now married, except separated .....	882 769	121 274	121 231	121 847	142 601	133 386	120 929	121 501
Separated .....	37 403	6 765	6 512	5 917	3 044	3 152	6 113	5 900
Widowed .....	221 947	30 433	33 409	31 221	32 910	26 103	35 661	32 210
Divorced .....	106 777	15 079	15 430	13 622	12 642	14 710	22 500	12 794

**FERTILITY**

Women 15 to 44 years .....	898 198	129 378	125 555	128 080	121 529	131 679	132 800	129 177
Children ever born .....	1 279 787	193 801	183 060	183 915	185 245	182 440	164 822	186 504
Per 1,000 women .....	1 425	1 498	1 458	1 436	1 524	1 385	1 241	1 444



Table 4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts****NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>3 893 888</b>	<b>563 905</b>	<b>549 505</b>	<b>555 321</b>	<b>562 094</b>	<b>549 844</b>	<b>553 972</b>	<b>559 247</b>
Native .....	3 854 886	557 020	543 096	550 179	559 864	541 880	547 873	554 974
Born in State of residence .....	3 076 255	426 765	422 130	432 180	475 078	398 945	449 446	471 711
Born in different State .....	763 440	128 279	117 118	115 140	83 789	140 292	97 014	81 808
Born abroad, at sea, etc. ....	15 191	1 976	3 848	2 859	997	2 643	1 413	1 455
Foreign born .....	39 002	6 885	6 409	5 142	2 230	7 964	6 099	4 273

**LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO  
SPEAK ENGLISH**

<b>Persons 5 to 17 years</b> .....	<b>867 635</b>	<b>131 875</b>	<b>123 633</b>	<b>124 775</b>	<b>124 886</b>	<b>125 120</b>	<b>109 197</b>	<b>128 149</b>
Speak only English at home .....	853 256	129 463	121 548	122 824	123 722	123 093	106 747	125 859
Speak a language other than English at home .....	14 379	2 412	2 085	1 951	1 164	2 027	2 450	2 290
Spanish language spoken at home .....	5 296	942	827	753	533	572	939	730
Speak English very well or well .....	4 857	839	744	679	500	555	859	681
Speak English not well or not at all .....	4 39	103	83	74	33	17	80	49
Other language spoken at home .....	9 083	1 470	1 258	1 198	631	1 455	1 511	1 560
Speak English very well or well .....	8 375	1 352	1 098	1 015	607	1 369	1 402	1 532
Speak English not well or not at all .....	708	118	160	183	24	86	109	28

<b>Persons 18 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 730 753</b>	<b>384 462</b>	<b>382 051</b>	<b>390 281</b>	<b>396 674</b>	<b>385 257</b>	<b>404 676</b>	<b>386 352</b>
Speak only English at home .....	2 678 383	375 866	375 065	383 239	392 550	376 500	395 241	379 922
Speak a language other than English at home .....	52 370	8 596	7 986	7 042	4 124	8 757	9 435	6 430
Spanish language spoken at home .....	16 949	2 844	2 870	2 592	1 444	2 198	2 667	2 334
Speak English very well or well .....	15 494	2 562	2 693	2 317	1 327	2 044	2 421	2 130
Speak English not well or not at all .....	1 455	282	177	275	117	154	246	204
Other language spoken at home .....	35 421	5 752	5 116	4 450	2 680	6 559	6 768	4 096
Speak English very well or well .....	32 589	5 224	4 604	4 090	2 459	6 129	6 272	3 811
Speak English not well or not at all .....	2 832	528	512	360	221	430	496	285

**MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND  
PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY**

<b>Workers 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 506 232</b>	<b>209 023</b>	<b>219 293</b>	<b>213 665</b>	<b>207 677</b>	<b>222 618</b>	<b>232 360</b>	<b>201 596</b>
Car, truck, or van .....	1 402 471	194 763	200 835	196 562	195 714	209 944	215 592	189 061
Drive alone .....	1 050 539	147 117	152 724	142 443	142 036	153 586	171 080	141 553
Carpool .....	351 932	47 646	48 111	54 119	53 678	56 358	44 512	47 508
Public transportation .....	20 519	3 265	3 210	1 934	630	1 002	8 465	2 013
Walked only .....	47 731	5 647	8 729	10 326	5 418	6 492	4 824	6 295
Other means .....	16 004	2 568	3 141	2 556	1 803	2 277	1 469	2 190
Worked at home .....	19 507	2 780	3 378	2 287	4 112	2 903	2 010	2 037
Persons per private vehicle .....	1.17	1.17	1.16	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.13	1.17

**SCHOOL ENROLLMENT**

<b>Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school</b> .....	<b>1 078 971</b>	<b>155 565</b>	<b>155 666</b>	<b>164 210</b>	<b>136 993</b>	<b>152 626</b>	<b>149 699</b>	<b>164 212</b>
Nursery school .....	32 197	5 027	5 308	4 463	3 035	4 688	5 097	4 579
Public .....	11 247	1 346	2 256	1 995	1 311	1 355	1 367	1 617
Private .....	20 950	3 681	3 052	2 468	1 724	3 333	3 730	2 962
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years) .....	598 277	91 116	86 409	86 312	84 940	84 323	76 311	88 866
Public .....	528 986	72 647	75 917	78 445	80 842	78 016	65 709	77 410
Private .....	69 291	18 469	10 492	7 867	4 098	6 307	10 602	11 456
High school (1 to 4 years) .....	261 357	39 813	37 219	36 250	36 027	37 608	35 829	38 611
Public .....	241 542	34 143	33 928	33 786	35 264	36 335	33 258	34 828
Private .....	19 815	5 670	3 291	2 464	763	1 273	2 571	3 783
College .....	187 140	19 609	26 730	37 185	12 991	26 007	32 462	32 156
Public .....	168 210	16 974	24 915	34 628	12 406	23 519	26 077	29 691
Private .....	18 930	2 635	1 815	2 557	585	2 488	6 385	2 465

**YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED**

<b>Persons 25 years old and over</b> .....	<b>2 217 315</b>	<b>312 482</b>	<b>311 858</b>	<b>305 118</b>	<b>333 570</b>	<b>313 198</b>	<b>331 456</b>	<b>309 633</b>
Elementary (0 to 8 years) .....	553 877	69 834	81 486	85 710	105 977	72 635	57 394	80 841
High school: .....	410 963	59 111	53 604	60 263	70 532	52 886	55 793	58 774
4 years .....	704 207	106 025	94 112	93 527	102 432	102 510	108 270	97 331
1 to 3 years .....	278 205	41 884	40 625	33 109	31 443	41 481	54 602	35 061
4 or more years .....	270 063	35 628	42 031	32 509	23 186	43 686	55 397	37 626
Percent high school graduates .....	56.5	58.7	56.7	52.2	47.1	59.9	65.9	54.9

**RESIDENCE IN 1975**

<b>Persons 5 years and over</b> .....	<b>3 600 840</b>	<b>517 004</b>	<b>506 944</b>	<b>515 426</b>	<b>522 200</b>	<b>510 344</b>	<b>514 035</b>	<b>514 887</b>
Same house .....	2 074 115	301 211	284 857	294 189	315 833	284 833	292 066	301 126
Different house in United States .....	1 498 019	212 008	214 530	215 878	204 871	219 699	219 105	211 928
Same county .....	910 418	135 594	117 308	115 868	128 569	135 273	153 879	123 927
Different county .....	587 601	76 414	97 222	100 010	76 302	84 426	65 226	88 001
Same State .....	267 647	24 614	41 040	46 800	43 345	33 645	26 955	51 248
Different State .....	319 954	51 800	56 182	53 210	32 957	50 781	38 271	36 753
Northeast .....	31 188	5 177	5 929	5 093	1 946	4 101	4 427	4 515
North Central .....	59 720	8 146	9 106	7 643	8 715	11 964	6 463	7 683
South .....	201 683	33 897	34 748	35 986	19 984	30 017	25 000	22 051
West .....	27 363	4 580	6 399	4 488	2 312	4 699	2 381	2 504
Abroad .....	28 706	3 785	7 557	5 359	1 496	5 812	2 864	1 833

**VETERAN STATUS**

<b>Civilian persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 850 739</b>	<b>405 589</b>	<b>391 662</b>	<b>401 841</b>	<b>417 182</b>	<b>402 349</b>	<b>424 058</b>	<b>408 058</b>
Veteran .....	432 494	63 858	58 674	59 127	59 659	64 218	68 952	58 006
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over .....	15.2	15.7	15.0	14.7	14.3	16.0	16.3	14.2
Male veteran .....	415 934	61 213	55 773	56 904	57 912	62 183	66 258	55 691
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over .....	31.3	32.2	31.5	30.2	29.3	32.7	34.3	29.2

**WORK DISABILITY STATUS**

<b>Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years</b> .....	<b>2 426 576</b>	<b>343 985</b>	<b>338 234</b>	<b>346 885</b>	<b>344 843</b>	<b>355 011</b>	<b>355 776</b>	<b>341 842</b>
With a work disability .....	256 907	34 416	36 264	38 990	44 058	35 956	32 824	34 399
Not in labor force .....	176 000	23 130	24 405	26 860	31 376	24 006	21 807	24 416
Prevented from working .....	150 994	19 671	20 411	23 249	27 735	20 524	18 705	20 699

**PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS**

<b>Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years</b> .....	<b>2 426 576</b>	<b>343 985</b>	<b>338 234</b>	<b>346 885</b>	<b>344 843</b>	<b>355 011</b>	<b>355 776</b>	<b>341 842</b>
With a public transportation disability .....	63 774	9 426	8 578	9 263	9 989	8 371	9 101	9 046
<b>Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>421 935</b>	<b>58 042</b>	<b>62 152</b>	<b>58 691</b>	<b>69 044</b>	<b>49 150</b>	<b>64 506</b>	<b>60 350</b>
With a public transportation disability .....	85 225	12 880	12 582	11 940	12 973	9 517	12 864	12 469

Table 5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts****LABOR FORCE STATUS**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 881 348</b>	<b>407 384</b>	<b>404 592</b>	<b>411 343</b>	<b>417 626</b>	<b>407 444</b>	<b>424 408</b>	<b>408 551</b>
Labor force .....	1 665 352	231 853	239 045	236 354	231 684	247 711	254 435	224 270
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	57.8	56.9	57.5	57.5	55.5	60.8	60.0	54.9
Civilian labor force .....	1 634 743	230 058	226 115	226 852	231 240	242 616	254 085	223 777
Employed .....	1 511 928	212 761	211 250	209 292	212 934	222 154	237 363	206 174
Unemployed .....	122 815	17 297	14 865	17 560	18 306	20 462	16 722	17 603
Percent of civilian labor force .....	7.5	7.5	6.6	7.7	7.9	8.4	6.6	7.9
Not in labor force .....	1 215 996	175 531	165 547	174 989	185 942	159 733	169 973	184 281
<b>Female, 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 527 339</b>	<b>215 440</b>	<b>216 178</b>	<b>215 245</b>	<b>219 403</b>	<b>212 838</b>	<b>231 130</b>	<b>217 105</b>
Labor force .....	693 507	93 178	102 898	101 087	91 332	100 155	111 982	92 875
Percent of female, 16 years and over .....	45.4	43.3	47.6	47.0	41.6	47.1	48.4	42.8
Civilian labor force .....	689 069	93 018	101 538	98 990	91 268	99 469	111 944	92 842
Employed .....	629 878	84 257	93 567	89 493	83 119	90 105	104 529	84 808
Unemployed .....	59 191	8 761	7 971	9 497	8 149	9 364	7 415	8 034
Percent of civilian labor force .....	8.6	9.4	7.9	9.6	8.9	9.4	6.6	8.7
Not in labor force .....	833 832	122 262	113 280	114 158	128 071	112 683	119 148	124 230
<b>Female, 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 527 339</b>	<b>215 440</b>	<b>216 178</b>	<b>215 245</b>	<b>219 403</b>	<b>212 838</b>	<b>231 130</b>	<b>217 105</b>
With own children under 6 years .....	247 367	37 800	35 710	34 037	35 754	34 371	33 636	36 059
In labor force .....	121 144	17 083	18 945	18 740	16 458	15 706	17 123	17 089
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	306 164	43 488	42 273	42 755	46 374	47 876	41 008	42 390
In labor force .....	185 976	24 602	27 918	28 339	26 686	28 284	25 164	24 983

**CLASS OF WORKER**

<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 511 928</b>	<b>212 761</b>	<b>211 250</b>	<b>209 292</b>	<b>212 934</b>	<b>222 154</b>	<b>237 363</b>	<b>206 174</b>
Private wage and salary workers .....	1 116 862	162 330	147 325	151 051	161 229	155 110	188 103	151 714
Federal government workers .....	80 249	7 601	11 859	12 948	6 609	24 785	8 912	7 535
State government workers .....	86 997	11 954	15 881	14 961	8 273	8 927	10 472	16 529
Local government workers .....	123 751	16 191	18 675	17 337	16 488	18 345	19 134	17 581
Self-employed workers .....	96 385	13 694	16 245	12 165	18 623	13 773	9 928	11 957
Unpaid family workers .....	7 684	991	1 265	830	1 712	1 214	814	858

**OCCUPATION**

<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 511 928</b>	<b>212 761</b>	<b>211 250</b>	<b>209 292</b>	<b>212 934</b>	<b>222 154</b>	<b>237 363</b>	<b>206 174</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	296 634	41 406	43 477	36 456	30 646	48 018	56 426	40 205
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	130 725	18 676	19 725	15 533	13 682	20 090	25 144	17 875
Professional specialty occupations .....	165 909	22 730	23 752	20 923	16 964	27 928	31 282	22 330
Technician, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	411 527	59 232	58 621	50 331	45 745	59 631	82 284	55 683
Technicians and related support occupations .....	42 652	5 900	5 613	5 222	4 552	8 055	8 053	5 257
Sales occupations .....	144 745	22 419	21 045	16 623	17 743	20 124	27 092	19 699
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	224 130	30 913	31 963	28 486	23 450	31 452	47 139	30 727
Service occupations .....	178 783	26 572	26 617	24 609	20 765	24 647	29 147	26 426
Private household occupations .....	15 882	2 538	3 070	2 313	1 192	1 657	2 547	2 565
Protective service occupations .....	20 646	3 417	2 957	2 888	2 391	2 957	3 268	2 768
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	142 255	20 617	20 590	19 408	17 182	20 033	23 332	21 093
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	40 395	5 966	8 399	5 153	8 589	5 465	1 368	5 455
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	214 243	33 046	26 747	29 900	35 401	32 109	27 907	29 133
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	370 346	46 539	47 389	62 843	71 788	52 284	40 231	49 272
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	191 976	20 385	24 675	37 944	40 101	30 916	15 066	22 889
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	84 841	12 951	10 471	10 691	15 955	9 954	12 176	12 643
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	93 529	13 203	12 243	14 208	15 732	11 414	12 989	13 740

**INDUSTRY**

<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 511 928</b>	<b>212 761</b>	<b>211 250</b>	<b>209 292</b>	<b>212 934</b>	<b>222 154</b>	<b>237 363</b>	<b>206 174</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining .....	56 738	7 035	9 081	5 596	14 874	6 345	4 063	9 744
Construction .....	103 369	19 674	14 761	12 822	14 165	14 094	13 139	14 714
Manufacturing .....	394 913	48 648	45 711	71 261	75 086	62 980	40 738	50 489
Non-durable goods .....	197 204	27 982	26 388	48 314	38 119	25 327	10 576	20 498
Durable goods .....	197 709	20 666	19 323	22 947	36 967	37 653	30 162	29 991
Transportation .....	53 316	9 584	8 205	5 269	7 262	4 866	10 960	7 170
Communications and other public utilities .....	53 500	6 380	6 526	5 733	6 678	7 516	12 518	8 149
Wholesale trade .....	64 120	9 987	9 609	6 470	7 513	6 960	15 189	8 392
Retail trade .....	226 226	34 173	33 853	28 069	29 388	33 008	38 279	29 456
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	71 988	11 017	10 313	7 341	6 672	8 718	17 626	10 301
Business and repair services .....	48 967	7 301	6 594	4 979	5 888	8 919	9 432	5 854
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services .....	59 006	9 104	9 746	7 483	5 917	7 692	10 616	8 448
Professional and related services .....	286 707	39 500	39 505	39 536	30 762	38 621	54 346	44 437
Health services .....	108 531	15 324	13 596	12 611	11 848	13 809	24 281	17 062
Educational services .....	125 034	16 290	18 177	20 883	14 148	16 878	18 350	20 308
Other professional and related services .....	53 142	7 886	7 732	6 042	4 766	7 934	11 715	7 067
Public administration .....	93 078	10 358	17 346	14 733	8 729	22 435	10 457	9 020

**LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979**

<b>Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979</b> .....	<b>1 042 826</b>	<b>148 253</b>	<b>145 104</b>	<b>149 574</b>	<b>149 707</b>	<b>156 539</b>	<b>150 940</b>	<b>142 709</b>
Worked in 1979 .....	1 026 184	145 414	143 225	147 147	147 808	154 192	148 255	140 143
50 to 52 weeks .....	686 268	94 501	100 034	94 780	95 197	105 301	104 070	92 385
40 to 49 weeks .....	119 689	17 706	15 246	16 856	19 886	17 302	16 045	16 648
1 to 39 weeks .....	220 227	33 207	27 945	35 511	32 725	31 589	28 140	31 110
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	903 062	127 570	124 847	128 819	131 658	137 391	130 556	122 221
50 to 52 weeks .....	647 708	88 999	93 587	89 461	90 608	99 872	98 080	87 101
With unemployment in 1979 .....	190 068	30 484	22 256	26 366	30 205	29 890	25 123	25 744
Mean weeks of unemployment .....	15.3	16.1	14.3	15.5	15.4	15.2	15.5	15.0

<b>Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979</b> .....	<b>795 352</b>	<b>107 768</b>	<b>115 996</b>	<b>117 771</b>	<b>105 697</b>	<b>114 704</b>	<b>125 659</b>	<b>107 757</b>
Worked in 1979 .....	765 734	102 527	112 256	112 767	102 657	110 928	121 465	103 134
50 to 52 weeks .....	384 724	48 918	58 078	56 689	47 965	55 162	67 557	50 355
40 to 49 weeks .....	99 836	13 852	15 179	14 038	14 533	13 977	14 915	13 342
1 to 39 weeks .....	281 174	39 757	38 999	42 040	40 159	41 789	38 993	39 437
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	564 428	73 628	83 439	84 768	77 425	81 879	89 263	74 026
50 to 52 weeks .....	324 534	40 043	49 151	48 767	40 919	46 586	57 092	41 976
With unemployment in 1979 .....	171 113	25 705	24 463	26 264	22 934	25 258	23 343	23 146
Mean weeks of unemployment .....	15.2	16.6	14.2	16.2	14.7	14.3	15.0	15.4

<b>Persons 16 years and over with unemployment in 1979</b> .....	<b>361 181</b>	<b>56 189</b>	<b>46 719</b>	<b>52 630</b>	<b>53 139</b>	<b>55 148</b>	<b>48 466</b>	<b>48 890</b>
Unemployed 15 or more weeks .....	138 027	23 379	16 316	20 841	20 545	20 782	18 079	18 085

**WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979**

<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 042 571</b>	<b>146 952</b>	<b>145 663</b>	<b>144 002</b>	<b>160 376</b>	<b>151 990</b>	<b>149 255</b>	<b>144 333</b>
No workers .....	145 476	20 667	20 340	20 472	24 437	17 326	20 315	21 919
1 worker .....	366 098	54 953	49 371	47 094	57 567	54 006	51 662	51 445
2 or more workers .....	530 997	71 332	75 952	76 436	78 372	80 658	77 278	70 969



Table 6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.)

**The State  
Congressional Districts****INCOME IN 1979**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
<b>Households</b>	<b>1 342 371</b>	<b>188 628</b>	<b>189 713</b>	<b>186 644</b>	<b>198 269</b>	<b>189 101</b>	<b>204 630</b>	<b>185 386</b>
Less than \$5,000	255 932	35 630	38 741	39 179	40 281	29 271	33 379	39 451
\$5,000 to \$7,499	130 728	17 687	19 155	19 416	21 778	16 163	18 134	18 395
\$7,500 to \$9,999	118 971	16 386	17 352	17 469	19 086	15 561	17 433	15 684
\$10,000 to \$14,999	217 278	29 940	32 844	31 288	34 187	30 323	30 912	27 784
\$15,000 to \$19,999	185 622	26 162	26 261	26 427	27 991	27 188	28 134	23 459
\$20,000 to \$24,999	148 913	21 821	19 727	19 892	21 404	22 480	23 582	20 007
\$25,000 to \$34,999	170 957	25 064	21 247	21 675	21 643	27 796	28 996	24 536
\$35,000 to \$49,999	78 021	10 728	9 210	8 181	8 301	14 820	15 491	11 290
\$50,000 or more	35 949	5 210	5 176	3 117	3 598	5 499	8 569	4 780
Median	\$13 669	\$13 998	\$12 745	\$12 521	\$12 362	\$15 555	\$15 402	\$13 210
Mean	\$16 920	\$17 103	\$16 269	\$15 343	\$15 391	\$18 318	\$19 226	\$16 651
<b>Families</b>	<b>1 042 571</b>	<b>146 952</b>	<b>145 663</b>	<b>144 002</b>	<b>160 376</b>	<b>151 990</b>	<b>149 255</b>	<b>144 333</b>
Less than \$5,000	119 065	17 782	18 319	16 832	18 944	14 062	14 268	18 858
\$5,000 to \$7,499	90 371	12 061	13 677	13 549	16 305	11 521	10 635	12 623
\$7,500 to \$9,999	89 349	12 364	13 129	13 278	15 657	11 846	11 252	11 823
\$10,000 to \$14,999	175 680	23 716	26 232	25 848	30 391	24 642	21 897	22 954
\$15,000 to \$19,999	162 754	22 430	22 930	24 174	26 274	23 891	22 140	20 915
\$20,000 to \$24,999	136 633	20 003	17 983	18 797	20 470	20 634	20 109	18 637
\$25,000 to \$34,999	161 300	23 590	19 949	20 875	20 856	26 104	26 664	23 262
\$35,000 to \$49,999	74 058	10 164	8 655	7 749	8 118	14 108	14 423	10 841
\$50,000 or more	33 361	4 842	4 789	2 900	3 361	5 182	7 867	4 420
Median	\$16 347	\$16 622	\$15 295	\$15 489	\$14 798	\$17 787	\$18 668	\$16 316
Mean	\$19 199	\$19 312	\$18 506	\$17 703	\$17 331	\$20 354	\$22 248	\$18 985
<b>Unrelated individuals 15 years and over</b>	<b>391 428</b>	<b>51 790</b>	<b>58 936</b>	<b>65 643</b>	<b>41 729</b>	<b>48 693</b>	<b>68 057</b>	<b>56 580</b>
Less than \$2,000	75 149	8 022	10 714	17 809	5 891	8 668	9 185	14 860
\$2,000 to \$2,999	60 956	7 770	9 497	11 135	8 864	7 007	7 076	9 607
\$3,000 to \$4,999	71 042	9 228	9 799	12 257	9 697	8 061	11 549	10 451
\$5,000 to \$7,999	60 838	8 574	9 733	9 372	6 845	7 423	11 133	7 758
\$8,000 to \$9,999	29 838	4 021	4 782	4 566	2 987	4 050	6 129	3 303
\$10,000 to \$14,999	47 438	7 045	7 729	6 315	3 981	6 411	10 805	5 152
\$15,000 to \$24,999	34 239	5 383	5 085	3 057	2 478	4 980	9 408	3 848
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9 794	1 475	1 297	930	778	1 829	2 201	1 284
\$50,000 or more	2 134	272	300	202	208	264	571	317
Median	\$4 589	\$5 275	\$4 857	\$3 503	\$3 984	\$5 239	\$6 615	\$3 596
Mean	\$7 234	\$7 743	\$7 269	\$5 517	\$6 567	\$7 927	\$9 120	\$6 352
<b>Per capita income</b>	<b>\$5 894</b>	<b>\$5 764</b>	<b>\$5 714</b>	<b>\$5 263</b>	<b>\$5 458</b>	<b>\$6 344</b>	<b>\$7 148</b>	<b>\$5 581</b>
Per capita income, noninstitutional persons	\$5 929	\$5 806	\$5 744	\$5 309	\$5 482	\$6 368	\$7 183	\$5 622

**HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979**

With earnings	1 061 126	149 134	149 318	146 484	152 575	157 386	163 078	143 151
Mean earnings	\$17 746	\$17 821	\$16 846	\$16 092	\$16 586	\$18 784	\$19 927	\$17 908
With Social Security income	384 505	52 969	54 578	54 410	63 237	45 644	58 789	54 878
Mean Social Security income	\$3 670	\$3 711	\$3 499	\$3 576	\$3 584	\$3 550	\$4 069	\$3 665
With public assistance income	146 759	21 024	23 509	21 572	22 327	16 923	17 393	24 011
Mean public assistance income	\$1 910	\$1 823	\$1 895	\$1 915	\$1 936	\$1 872	\$1 944	\$1 973

**MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN  
FAMILY IN 1979**

No workers	\$7 896	\$8 090	\$7 467	\$7 466	\$7 214	\$8 475	\$9 509	\$7 321
1 worker	\$16 643	\$17 092	\$16 076	\$14 539	\$14 875	\$17 510	\$19 728	\$16 602
2 or more workers	\$24 059	\$24 275	\$23 041	\$22 394	\$22 290	\$24 810	\$27 282	\$24 314

**POVERTY STATUS IN 1979****All Income Levels in 1979**

<b>Families</b>	<b>1 042 571</b>	<b>146 952</b>	<b>145 663</b>	<b>144 002</b>	<b>160 376</b>	<b>151 990</b>	<b>149 255</b>	<b>144 333</b>
With related children under 18 years	580 207	86 171	81 127	80 086	85 852	85 460	78 915	82 596
With related children 5 to 17 years	472 992	70 024	66 119	66 140	70 120	69 982	63 278	67 329
Female householder, no husband present	157 355	24 661	24 233	22 299	17 444	18 342	27 599	22 777
With related children under 18 years	105 850	17 594	16 637	15 010	10 508	12 179	18 070	15 852
With related children under 6 years	44 310	8 053	7 107	6 354	3 700	4 441	7 447	7 208
Householder 65 years and over	164 834	22 695	23 543	23 218	27 771	19 555	24 141	23 911
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>351 163</b>	<b>49 105</b>	<b>51 073</b>	<b>51 798</b>	<b>41 325</b>	<b>43 402</b>	<b>65 600</b>	<b>48 860</b>
65 years and over	127 497	17 649	19 333	17 218	20 183	14 164	20 629	18 321
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>3 813 014</b>	<b>554 740</b>	<b>536 281</b>	<b>534 210</b>	<b>557 040</b>	<b>540 332</b>	<b>546 368</b>	<b>544 043</b>
Related children under 18 years	1 147 875	177 354	164 112	162 208	163 470	162 437	147 455	170 839
Related children 5 to 17 years	854 570	130 091	121 628	122 232	123 262	123 221	107 671	126 465
60 years and over	590 913	81 522	86 058	82 999	96 007	71 659	89 462	83 206
65 years and over	421 880	58 033	62 152	58 691	69 044	49 150	64 506	60 304

**Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level**

<b>Families</b>	<b>154 272</b>	<b>23 667</b>	<b>23 897</b>	<b>21 900</b>	<b>23 563</b>	<b>18 108</b>	<b>18 101</b>	<b>25 036</b>
Percent below poverty level	14.8	16.1	16.4	15.2	14.7	11.9	12.1	17.3
With related children under 18 years	106 125	17 633	16 439	14 989	13 707	11 932	13 432	17 993
With related children 5 to 17 years	88 985	14 691	13 889	12 574	11 359	9 901	11 229	15 342
Female householder, no husband present	61 204	11 021	9 980	8 792	5 687	5 825	9 404	10 495
With related children under 18 years	52 058	9 591	8 538	7 404	4 483	4 870	8 196	8 976
With related children under 6 years	27 245	5 332	4 476	3 733	1 999	2 419	4 381	4 905
Householder 65 years and over	33 443	4 362	5 438	5 043	6 511	3 613	2 753	5 723
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>135 873</b>	<b>17 518</b>	<b>20 054</b>	<b>24 633</b>	<b>18 498</b>	<b>15 089</b>	<b>18 300</b>	<b>21 781</b>
Percent below poverty level	38.7	35.7	39.3	47.6	44.8	34.8	27.9	44.6
65 years and over	64 570	8 504	10 503	9 468	11 257	7 404	7 711	9 723
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>719 905</b>	<b>111 579</b>	<b>112 041</b>	<b>108 428</b>	<b>97 919</b>	<b>81 186</b>	<b>84 941</b>	<b>123 811</b>
Percent below poverty level	18.9	20.1	20.9	20.3	17.6	15.0	15.5	22.8
Related children under 18 years	270 974	46 090	43 722	39 363	31 935	29 442	31 281	49 141
Related children 5 to 17 years	197 293	32 697	31 682	29 034	23 579	21 703	22 376	36 222
60 years and over	150 947	19 760	24 707	22 360	28 083	17 270	15 207	23 560
65 years and over	119 729	15 535	19 705	17 787	22 399	13 518	11 940	18 845

**Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level**

Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined:								
Below 75 percent of poverty level	12.7	13.9	14.3	13.6	10.6	9.7	10.8	16.0
Below 125 percent of poverty level	25.2	26.1	27.6	27.1	24.8	20.8	20.8	29.4
Below 150 percent of poverty level	31.2	32.0	34.0	33.8	31.7	25.9	25.9	35.2
Below 200 percent of poverty level	42.9	43.6	46.4	46.3	45.2	37.0	36.0	45.7



Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B)

The State  
Congressional Districts

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	2 873 289	996 283	9 304	10 660	33 923
Male	1 396 928	462 464	4 611	4 308	16 824
Female	1 476 361	533 819	4 693	6 352	17 099
Under 5 years	196 042	97 180	804	963	3 115
5 to 14 years	437 064	201 537	1 657	1 729	6 480
15 to 59 years	1 773 262	556 358	6 220	7 016	20 399
60 to 64 years	134 219	35 598	179	243	1 125
65 years and over	332 702	105 610	444	709	2 804

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	812 635	224 554	2 511	1 999	7 395
With own children under 18 years	405 841	129 473	1 635	1 225	4 257
Married-couple families	716 282	134 464	1 967	1 554	5 605
With own children under 18 years	359 962	77 606	1 311	1 043	3 281
Female householder, no husband present	77 646	78 875	455	322	1 479
With own children under 18 years	39 073	48 067	303	171	884

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	1 721 625	482 523	4 830	6 385	16 166
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	370 461	180 660	1 270	1 258	5 224
High school: 1 to 3 years	307 075	101 929	1 062	682	3 211
4 years	583 261	117 395	1 460	1 548	4 296
College: 1 to 3 years	228 516	47 707	620	837	1 806
4 or more years	232 312	34 832	418	2 060	1 629

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	2 189 359	674 208	6 632	7 878	23 515
Labor force	1 299 116	355 777	4 165	4 279	13 031
Employed	1 200 198	303 501	3 450	3 643	10 261
Unemployed	75 665	46 188	513	331	1 282
Female, 16 years and over	1 143 025	374 584	3 442	4 921	12 123
Labor force	517 188	171 885	1 687	2 130	5 303
Employed	479 647	146 542	1 391	1 868	4 429
Unemployed	34 583	24 055	261	222	598

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	812 635	224 554	2 511	1 999	7 395
Less than \$5,000	63 425	54 829	418	271	1 427
\$5,000 to \$7,499	58 983	30 965	217	149	821
\$7,500 to \$9,999	62 764	26 400	268	151	836
\$10,000 to \$14,999	133 937	40 619	478	377	1 396
\$15,000 to \$19,999	134 331	27 691	405	219	1 040
\$20,000 to \$24,999	117 482	18 587	282	202	680
\$25,000 to \$34,999	142 514	18 087	314	315	670
\$35,000 to \$49,999	67 837	5 972	97	135	391
\$50,000 or more	31 362	1 764	32	180	134
Median	\$17 888	\$10 036	\$13 290	\$15 957	\$11 724
Mean	\$21 014	\$12 655	\$15 490	\$23 271	\$15 206
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 818 578	971 436	9 088	10 291	32 356
Income in 1979 below poverty level	341 060	374 145	2 042	1 809	9 959

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	376 640	168 952	1 129	1 970	5 992
Male	182 867	77 534	576	663	3 066
Female	193 773	91 418	553	1 307	2 926
Under 5 years	25 547	16 876	78	219	629
5 to 14 years	56 400	35 073	202	251	1 050
15 to 59 years	229 830	93 544	775	1 388	3 746
60 to 64 years	18 219	5 751	32	39	189
65 years and over	46 644	17 708	42	73	378

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	106 756	38 068	335	298	1 335
With own children under 18 years	52 695	22 165	215	200	850
Married-couple families	93 739	22 596	275	220	1 011
With own children under 18 years	46 598	13 042	172	152	672
Female householder, no husband present	10 439	13 661	47	72	291
With own children under 18 years	5 275	8 462	38	48	166

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	229 435	80 246	588	1 190	2 738
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	48 003	33 078	139	257	821
High school: 1 to 3 years	36 813	16 528	78	111	467
4 years	75 510	17 822	224	409	822
College: 1 to 3 years	34 054	6 235	133	111	349
4 or more years	35 055	6 583	14	302	279

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	288 524	113 097	841	1 494	4 210
Labor force	175 984	61 183	549	849	2 498
Employed	157 817	52 181	411	643	1 728
Unemployed	7 889	6 817	71	83	192
Female, 16 years and over	150 923	63 487	447	1 059	2 067
Labor force	71 674	30 366	222	504	978
Employed	66 547	26 322	181	434	757
Unemployed	4 151	3 723	28	64	121

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	106 756	38 068	335	298	1 335
Less than \$5,000	8 281	9 931	47	46	227
\$5,000 to \$7,499	8 096	5 512	37	26	123
\$7,500 to \$9,999	8 361	4 665	41	27	178
\$10,000 to \$14,999	18 615	7 410	60	66	309
\$15,000 to \$19,999	18 251	4 556	49	44	151
\$20,000 to \$24,999	15 195	2 717	34	20	111
\$25,000 to \$34,999	17 555	2 295	53	29	151
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 941	694	14	6	70
\$50,000 or more	4 461	288	-	34	15
Median	\$17 355	\$9 424	\$13 132	\$13 380	\$11 728
Mean	\$20 913	\$11 776	\$15 587	\$21 506	\$14 837
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	368 177	164 492	1 085	1 877	5 633
Income in 1979 below poverty level	42 841	68 644	176	296	1 624

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Race				Spanish origin¹	Race				Spanish origin¹
White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
The State				District 1					
2 873 289	996 283	9 304	10 660	33 923	383 021	174 840	3 708	1 653	5 882
1 396 928	462 464	4 611	4 308	16 824	186 743	82 345	1 836	780	2 989
1 476 361	533 819	4 693	6 352	17 099	196 278	92 495	1 872	873	2 893
196 042	97 180	804	963	3 115	28 443	18 570	356	109	587
437 064	201 537	1 657	1 729	6 480	59 818	36 621	782	400	1 152
1 773 262	556 358	6 220	7 016	20 399	233 670	97 289	2 344	980	3 505
134 219	35 598	179	243	1 125	17 919	5 624	59	50	179
332 702	105 610	444	709	2 804	43 171	16 736	167	114	459
812 635	224 554	2 511	1 999	7 395	106 824	38 708	914	322	1 307
405 841	129 473	1 635	1 225	4 257	55 009	23 676	676	187	765
716 282	134 464	1 967	1 554	5 605	94 098	22 714	700	245	1 033
359 962	77 606	1 311	1 043	3 281	48 396	14 100	543	162	615
77 646	78 875	455	322	1 479	10 339	14 084	196	36	226
39 073	48 067	303	171	884	5 569	8 841	133	20	133
1 721 625	482 523	4 830	6 385	16 166	227 136	82 308	1 823	869	2 793
370 461	180 660	1 270	1 258	5 224	39 544	29 478	501	225	859
307 075	101 929	1 062	682	3 211	40 229	18 366	387	109	555
583 261	117 395	1 460	1 548	4 296	84 118	21 009	659	170	835
228 516	47 707	620	837	1 806	32 925	8 574	145	141	316
232 312	34 832	418	2 060	1 629	30 320	4 881	131	224	228
2 189 359	674 208	6 632	7 878	23 515	287 869	115 385	2 467	1 139	3 982
1 299 116	355 777	4 165	4 279	13 031	169 258	60 235	1 533	552	2 047
1 200 198	303 501	3 450	3 643	10 261	159 415	51 266	1 330	490	1 825
75 665	46 188	513	331	1 282	8 388	8 678	198	32	202
1 143 025	374 584	3 442	4 921	12 123	149 903	63 411	1 278	635	2 018
517 188	171 885	1 687	2 130	5 303	64 105	28 148	613	232	736
479 647	146 542	1 391	1 868	4 429	60 069	23 421	485	203	673
34 583	24 055	261	222	598	3 934	4 669	128	29	63
812 635	224 554	2 511	1 999	7 395	106 824	38 708	914	322	1 307
63 425	54 829	418	271	1 427	7 444	10 128	142	36	273
58 983	30 965	217	149	821	6 869	5 050	105	24	143
62 764	26 040	268	151	836	7 788	4 388	108	47	163
133 937	40 619	478	377	1 396	16 776	6 657	195	40	211
134 331	27 691	405	219	1 040	17 636	4 622	128	35	167
117 482	18 587	282	202	680	16 240	3 621	91	18	121
142 514	18 087	314	315	670	20 272	3 133	98	81	122
67 837	5 972	97	135	391	9 190	908	36	27	80
31 362	1 764	32	180	134	4 609	201	11	14	27
\$17 888	\$10 036	\$13 290	\$15 957	\$11 724	\$18 887	\$9 879	\$12 098	\$16 702	\$11 364
\$21 014	\$12 655	\$15 490	\$23 271	\$15 206	\$21 868	\$12 382	\$14 908	\$20 040	\$15 275
2 818 578	971 436	9 088	10 291	32 356	376 902	171 904	3 681	1 620	5 728
341 060	374 145	2 042	1 809	9 959	40 209	69 992	955	332	1 774
District 2				District 3					
376 640	168 952	1 129	1 970	5 992	395 628	156 599	704	1 477	5 288
182 867	77 534	576	663	3 066	194 553	73 633	350	601	2 616
193 773	91 418	553	1 307	2 926	201 075	82 966	354	876	2 672
25 547	16 876	78	219	629	25 695	14 270	81	136	418
56 400	35 073	202	251	1 050	59 630	32 903	69	176	1 017
229 830	93 544	775	1 388	3 746	246 237	87 987	534	1 070	3 382
18 219	5 751	32	39	189	18 785	5 732	8	21	109
46 644	17 708	42	73	378	45 281	15 707	12	74	362
106 756	38 068	335	298	1 335	109 305	34 162	196	237	963
52 695	22 165	215	200	850	53 493	19 558	141	132	550
93 739	22 596	275	220	1 011	96 106	20 531	138	189	755
46 598	13 042	172	152	672	47 564	11 871	106	112	450
10 439	13 661	47	72	291	10 369	11 839	48	37	156
5 275	8 462	38	48	166	4 968	7 132	31	20	89
229 435	80 246	588	1 190	2 738	229 584	73 984	354	905	2 254
48 003	33 078	139	257	821	53 841	31 608	61	169	735
36 813	16 528	78	111	467	43 961	16 076	98	90	395
75 510	17 822	224	409	822	76 554	16 542	90	246	670
34 054	6 235	133	111	349	27 828	5 019	55	141	253
35 055	6 583	14	302	279	27 400	4 739	50	259	201
288 524	113 097	841	1 494	4 210	303 498	105 446	548	1 165	3 705
175 984	61 183	549	849	2 498	179 017	55 860	414	591	2 055
157 817	52 181	411	643	1 728	161 379	47 045	276	435	1 336
7 889	6 817	71	83	192	10 765	6 667	52	51	164
150 923	63 487	447	1 059	2 067	156 213	57 779	270	700	1 883
71 674	30 366	222	504	978	73 370	27 149	167	270	800
66 547	26 322	181	434	757	66 500	22 584	138	211	555
4 151	3 723	28	64	121	5 539	3 898	14	34	118
106 756	38 068	335	298	1 335	109 305	34 162	196	237	963
8 281	9 931	47	46	227	8 750	7 998	22	46	157
8 096	5 512	37	26	123	8 629	4 870	13	23	128
8 361	4 465	41	27	178	9 006	4 200	36	26	108
18 615	7 410	60	66	309	19 205	6 534	26	51	178
18 251	4 556	49	44	151	19 447	4 678	33	—	180
15 195	2 717	34	20	111	16 097	2 633	46	21	99
17 555	2 295	53	29	151	18 404	2 401	20	36	54
7 941	694	70	7	70	7 107	634	—	8	40
4 461	288	14	34	15	2 660	214	—	26	21
\$17 355	\$9 424	\$13 132	\$13 380	\$11 728	\$16 933	\$10 006	\$15 108	\$11 792	\$12 060
\$20 913	\$11 776	\$15 587	\$21 506	\$14 837	\$19 420	\$12 225	\$14 667	\$20 041	\$15 814
368 177	164 492	1 085	1 877	5 633	382 001	149 618	622	1 357	4 611
42 841	68 644	176	296	1 624	51 637	56 149	131	272	1 481

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The State  
Congressional Districts

## SEX AND AGE

Total persons	519 114	40 810	1 204	690	3 321
Male	252 526	18 825	635	214	1 554
Female	266 588	21 985	569	476	1 767
Under 5 years	36 424	3 951	115	27	243
5 to 14 years	84 333	8 486	169	112	589
15 to 59 years	306 291	21 894	760	395	1 884
60 to 64 years	25 303	1 703	34	31	164
65 years and over	66 763	4 776	126	125	441

## FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	150 451	9 383	364	123	785
With own children under 18 years	75 607	5 171	193	55	377
Married-couple families	133 227	5 440	306	81	630
With own children under 18 years	67 739	2 989	178	52	314
Female householder, no husband present	14 037	3 344	31	32	115
With own children under 18 years	6 757	1 979	10	3	56

## YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	312 208	20 089	684	450	1 886
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	97 305	8 247	244	150	791
High school: 1 to 3 years	65 921	4 279	205	90	501
4 years	97 131	5 017	122	134	371
College: 1 to 3 years	29 638	1 687	55	42	115
4 or more years	22 213	859	58	34	108

## LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	388 623	27 350	894	545	2 380
Labor force	216 826	14 008	459	270	1 233
Employed	200 219	11 965	400	237	1 065
Unemployed	16 186	2 030	57	33	143
Female, 16 years and over	203 197	15 266	429	398	1 309
Labor force	84 132	6 813	167	168	513
Employed	77 108	5 664	143	152	477
Unemployed	6 961	1 148	24	16	25

## INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	150 451	9 383	364	123	785
Less than \$5,000	16 625	2 211	77	31	145
\$5,000 to \$7,499	14 927	1 339	24	15	110
\$7,500 to \$9,999	14 547	1 070	32	8	102
\$10,000 to \$14,999	28 488	1 743	94	27	141
\$15,000 to \$19,999	25 017	1 164	57	26	159
\$20,000 to \$24,999	19 741	686	40	3	58
\$25,000 to \$34,999	19 960	858	27	5	41
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 872	240	6	—	29
\$50,000 or more	3 274	72	7	8	—
Median	\$15 091	\$10 136	\$12 033	\$10 985	\$10 918
Mean	\$17 628	\$12 766	\$14 022	\$14 072	\$13 166

## Persons for whom poverty status is determined

Income in 1979 below poverty level	514 664	40 284	1 204	653	3 247
	82 924	14 424	328	189	931

## SEX AND AGE

Total persons	360 610	190 432	599	1 817	3 693
Male	170 518	87 125	231	881	1 726
Female	190 092	103 307	368	936	1 967
Under 5 years	22 376	17 474	38	135	310
5 to 14 years	46 272	33 578	76	336	682
15 to 59 years	228 950	110 305	446	1 167	2 276
60 to 64 years	17 643	7 418	8	44	146
65 years and over	45 369	21 657	31	135	279

## FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	102 535	46 015	173	406	849
With own children under 18 years	46 709	25 563	83	226	469
Married-couple families	88 679	27 857	154	343	615
With own children under 18 years	40 354	15 259	73	218	340
Female householder, no husband present	11 490	16 046	19	20	215
With own children under 18 years	5 566	9 667	10	8	123

## YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	229 131	100 649	341	1 113	1 776
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	28 871	28 300	49	151	342
High school: 1 to 3 years	35 697	19 944	63	89	357
4 years	79 251	28 687	100	189	565
College: 1 to 3 years	39 536	14 812	70	118	211
4 or more years	45 776	8 906	59	566	301

## LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	286 747	135 497	485	1 339	2 613
Labor force	178 935	74 254	297	792	1 510
Employed	171 234	64 899	282	755	1 375
Unemployed	7 455	9 201	15	37	129
Female, 16 years and over	153 883	76 095	295	699	1 451
Labor force	75 123	36 341	133	324	705
Employed	71 964	32 071	123	310	627
Unemployed	3 141	4 250	10	14	72

## INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	102 535	46 015	173	406	849
Less than \$5,000	4 796	9 384	33	46	165
\$5,000 to \$7,499	4 948	5 659	4	17	94
\$7,500 to \$9,999	6 283	4 927	5	26	62
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13 795	8 004	8	57	125
\$15,000 to \$19,999	16 054	5 985	36	37	94
\$20,000 to \$24,999	15 413	4 605	22	57	100
\$25,000 to \$34,999	21 583	4 950	31	93	105
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12 459	1 895	20	35	45
\$50,000 or more	7 204	606	14	38	59
Median	\$21 456	\$11 468	\$20 088	\$21 472	\$13 874
Mean	\$25 684	\$14 568	\$23 113	\$25 743	\$19 496

## Persons for whom poverty status is determined

Income in 1979 below poverty level	354 992	188 495	580	1 816	3 634
	27 036	57 417	94	301	855

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Race					Spanish origin¹	Race					Spanish origin¹
White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			
District 4					District 5						
519 114	40 810	1 204	690	3 321	467 023	78 366	1 476	2 131	4 031		
252 526	18 825	635	214	1 554	228 201	36 864	763	800	2 024		
266 588	21 985	569	476	1 767	238 822	41 502	713	1 331	2 007		
36 424	3 951	115	27	243	31 639	7 358	126	231	458		
84 333	8 486	169	112	589	74 828	15 929	291	338	746		
306 291	21 894	760	395	1 884	295 868	46 144	981	1 403	2 377		
25 303	1 703	34	31	164	19 962	2 561	38	43	142		
66 763	4 776	126	125	441	44 726	6 374	40	116	308		
150 451	9 383	364	123	785	133 638	17 402	382	408	904		
75 607	5 171	193	55	377	69 965	10 474	238	283	553		
133 227	5 440	306	81	630	118 002	10 695	294	316	691		
67 739	2 989	178	52	314	62 127	6 595	170	226	430		
14 037	3 344	31	32	115	12 402	5 774	75	86	171		
6 757	1 979	10	3	56	6 603	3 542	61	51	103		
312 208	20 089	684	450	1 886	274 456	36 313	741	1 287	1 960		
97 305	8 247	244	150	791	60 585	11 605	193	217	610		
65 921	4 279	205	90	501	44 596	7 965	164	129	355		
97 131	5 017	122	134	371	92 820	9 061	200	320	464		
29 638	1 687	55	42	115	36 835	4 198	111	191	276		
22 213	859	58	34	108	39 620	3 484	73	430	255		
388 623	27 350	894	545	2 380	350 928	53 344	1 010	1 519	2 758		
216 826	14 008	459	270	1 233	214 316	31 473	668	857	1 682		
200 219	11 965	400	237	1 065	194 669	26 026	550	726	1 201		
16 186	2 030	57	33	143	15 938	4 316	82	84	192		
203 197	15 266	429	398	1 309	181 911	29 163	514	1 022	1 381		
84 132	6 813	167	168	513	84 046	15 284	275	438	660		
77 108	5 664	143	152	477	76 514	12 917	237	369	529		
6 961	1 148	24	16	25	7 089	2 154	31	60	99		
150 451	9 383	364	123	785	133 638	17 402	382	408	904		
16 625	2 211	77	31	145	10 320	3 610	53	28	158		
14 927	1 339	24	15	110	9 268	2 194	21	26	57		
14 547	1 070	32	8	102	9 769	1 993	39	14	117		
28 488	1 743	94	27	141	21 300	3 146	80	91	193		
25 017	1 164	57	26	159	21 524	2 236	80	43	124		
19 741	686	40	3	58	18 953	1 557	43	70	92		
19 960	858	27	5	41	24 174	1 802	52	59	95		
7 872	240	6	—	29	13 301	758	14	35	64		
3 274	72	7	8	—	5 029	106	—	42	4		
\$15 091	\$10 136	\$12 033	\$10 985	\$10 918	\$18 460	\$11 063	\$14 820	\$20 105	\$12 611		
\$17 628	\$12 766	\$14 022	\$14 072	\$13 166	\$21 200	\$13 845	\$15 471	\$28 615	\$15 283		
514 664	40 284	1 204	653	3 247	461 629	74 424	1 452	2 093	3 851		
82 924	14 424	328	189	931	55 458	24 994	257	236	1 049		
District 6					District 7						
360 610	190 432	599	1 817	3 693	371 253	186 284	484	922	5 716		
170 518	87 125	231	881	1 726	181 520	86 138	220	369	2 849		
190 092	103 307	368	936	1 967	189 733	100 146	264	553	2 867		
22 376	17 474	38	135	310	25 918	18 681	10	106	470		
46 272	33 578	76	336	682	55 783	38 947	68	116	1 244		
228 950	110 305	446	1 167	2 276	232 416	99 195	380	613	3 229		
17 643	7 418	8	44	146	16 388	6 809	—	15	196		
45 369	21 657	31	135	279	40 748	22 652	26	72	577		
102 535	46 015	173	406	849	103 126	40 816	147	205	1 252		
46 709	25 563	83	226	469	52 363	22 866	89	142	693		
88 679	27 857	154	343	615	92 431	24 631	100	160	870		
40 354	15 259	73	218	340	47 184	13 750	69	121	460		
11 490	16 046	19	20	215	8 570	14 127	39	39	305		
5 566	9 667	10	8	123	4 335	8 444	20	21	214		
229 131	100 649	341	1 113	1 776	219 675	88 934	299	571	2 759		
28 871	28 300	49	151	342	42 312	38 344	83	89	1 066		
35 897	19 944	63	89	357	39 858	18 771	67	64	581		
79 251	28 687	100	189	565	77 877	19 257	65	80	569		
39 536	14 812	70	118	211	27 700	7 182	51	93	286		
45 776	8 906	59	566	301	31 928	5 380	33	245	257		
286 747	135 497	485	1 339	2 613	283 170	124 089	387	677	3 867		
178 935	74 259	297	792	1 510	164 780	58 764	245	368	2 006		
171 284	64 899	282	755	1 375	155 415	50 119	201	357	1 731		
7 455	9 201	15	37	129	9 044	8 479	18	11	260		
153 883	76 095	295	699	1 451	146 995	69 383	209	408	2 014		
75 123	36 341	133	324	705	64 738	27 784	110	194	911		
71 964	32 071	123	310	627	60 945	23 563	84	189	811		
3 141	4 250	10	14	72	3 768	4 213	26	5	100		
102 535	46 015	173	406	849	103 126	40 816	147	205	1 252		
4 796	9 384	33	46	165	7 209	11 567	44	38	302		
4 948	5 659	4	17	94	6 246	6 341	13	18	166		
6 283	4 927	5	26	62	7 010	4 797	7	3	108		
13 795	8 004	8	57	125	15 758	7 125	15	45	239		
16 054	5 985	36	37	94	16 402	4 450	22	34	165		
15 413	4 605	22	57	100	15 843	2 768	6	13	99		
21 583	4 950	31	93	105	20 566	2 648	33	12	102		
12 459	1 895	20	35	45	9 967	843	7	24	63		
7 204	606	14	38	59	4 125	277	—	18	8		
\$21 456	\$11 468	\$20 088	\$21 472	\$13 874	\$19 579	\$8 803	\$12 805	\$14 759	\$10 740		
\$25 684	\$14 568	\$23 113	\$25 743	\$19 496	\$21 981	\$11 406	\$14 695	\$24 630	\$13 375		
354 992	188 495	580	1 816	3 634	360 213	182 219	464	875	5 652		
27 036	57 417	94	301	855	40 955	82 525	101	183	2 237		



Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B)

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
<b>Total housing units</b> -----	<b>1 467 374</b>	<b>207 825</b>	<b>207 265</b>	<b>206 254</b>	<b>220 960</b>	<b>203 369</b>	<b>217 044</b>	<b>204 657</b>
Vacant seasonal and migratory -----	16 619	4 344	637	3 573	4 766	1 319	61	1 919
Year-round housing units -----	1 450 755	203 481	206 628	202 681	216 194	202 050	216 983	202 738
<b>TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS</b>								
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>941 237</b>	<b>133 024</b>	<b>129 484</b>	<b>131 075</b>	<b>152 447</b>	<b>135 966</b>	<b>127 288</b>	<b>131 953</b>
Percent of occupied housing units -----	70.1	70.6	68.1	70.4	76.9	72.0	62.3	71.1
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>400 619</b>	<b>55 494</b>	<b>60 651</b>	<b>55 235</b>	<b>45 838</b>	<b>52 747</b>	<b>77 148</b>	<b>53 506</b>
<b>Vacant housing units</b> -----	<b>108 899</b>	<b>14 963</b>	<b>16 493</b>	<b>16 371</b>	<b>17 909</b>	<b>13 337</b>	<b>12 547</b>	<b>17 279</b>
For sale only -----	14 502	1 749	2 334	2 136	2 016	1 849	2 193	2 225
For rent -----	36 517	4 514	5 683	5 414	5 400	4 894	5 898	4 714
Held for occasional use -----	14 273	2 377	1 940	2 251	2 476	1 396	647	3 186
Other vacants -----	43 607	6 323	6 536	6 570	8 017	5 198	3 809	7 154
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>941 237</b>	<b>133 024</b>	<b>129 484</b>	<b>131 075</b>	<b>152 447</b>	<b>135 966</b>	<b>127 288</b>	<b>131 953</b>
1979 to March 1980 -----	107 051	15 593	15 604	14 426	16 985	16 623	12 450	15 370
1975 to 1978 -----	233 241	33 595	31 092	32 983	37 386	36 333	28 638	33 214
1970 to 1974 -----	176 411	25 049	26 256	24 923	28 236	25 787	21 566	24 594
1960 to 1969 -----	208 167	29 520	26 465	27 235	33 878	32 889	30 652	27 528
1950 to 1959 -----	112 300	15 616	15 292	15 339	17 802	13 862	18 841	15 548
1949 or earlier -----	104 067	13 651	14 775	16 169	18 160	10 472	15 141	15 699
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>400 619</b>	<b>55 494</b>	<b>60 651</b>	<b>55 235</b>	<b>45 838</b>	<b>52 747</b>	<b>77 148</b>	<b>53 506</b>
1979 to March 1980 -----	172 676	25 096	26 317	24 508	18 638	25 125	31 841	21 151
1975 to 1978 -----	120 461	16 382	17 438	15 638	13 497	15 993	25 731	15 782
1970 to 1974 -----	49 505	6 529	7 731	6 613	5 761	5 830	9 836	7 205
1960 to 1969 -----	34 803	4 406	5 206	4 873	4 622	3 604	6 606	5 486
1959 or earlier -----	23 174	3 081	3 959	3 603	3 320	2 195	3 134	3 882
<b>BATHROOMS</b>								
<b>Year-round housing units</b> -----	<b>1 450 755</b>	<b>203 481</b>	<b>206 628</b>	<b>202 681</b>	<b>216 194</b>	<b>202 050</b>	<b>216 983</b>	<b>202 738</b>
No bathroom or only a half bath -----	83 288	10 356	12 692	14 856	14 228	8 447	3 725	18 984
1 complete bathroom -----	825 196	111 868	112 526	119 032	132 845	106 354	132 673	109 898
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s) -----	153 378	21 537	20 965	20 066	21 297	28 183	21 519	19 811
2 or more complete bathrooms -----	388 893	59 720	60 445	48 727	47 824	59 066	59 066	54 045
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>941 237</b>	<b>133 024</b>	<b>129 484</b>	<b>131 075</b>	<b>152 447</b>	<b>135 966</b>	<b>127 288</b>	<b>131 953</b>
No bathroom or only a half bath -----	28 960	3 884	3 946	5 214	5 304	2 847	1 367	6 398
1 complete bathroom -----	462 426	61 598	59 853	68 062	86 952	59 464	63 172	63 325
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s) -----	114 418	16 250	14 174	15 438	17 302	21 654	14 696	14 904
2 or more complete bathrooms -----	335 433	51 292	51 511	42 361	42 889	52 001	48 053	47 326
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>400 619</b>	<b>55 494</b>	<b>60 651</b>	<b>55 235</b>	<b>45 838</b>	<b>52 747</b>	<b>77 148</b>	<b>53 506</b>
No bathroom or only a half bath -----	34 546	4 285	5 704	6 432	4 822	3 233	1 823	8 247
1 complete bathroom -----	297 836	41 524	43 165	41 054	35 341	38 930	60 727	37 095
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s) -----	30 515	4 149	5 280	3 507	2 684	5 377	5 830	3 688
2 or more complete bathrooms -----	37 722	5 536	6 502	4 242	2 991	5 207	8 768	4 476
<b>Year-round housing units</b> -----	<b>1 450 755</b>	<b>203 481</b>	<b>206 628</b>	<b>202 681</b>	<b>216 194</b>	<b>202 050</b>	<b>216 983</b>	<b>202 738</b>
<b>KITCHEN FACILITIES</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 381 779	194 656	196 012	190 078	206 284	194 718	213 197	186 834
No complete kitchen facilities -----	68 976	8 825	10 616	12 603	9 910	7 332	3 786	15 904
<b>SOURCE OF WATER</b>								
Public system or private company -----	1 158 608	161 546	161 816	153 516	148 492	162 383	214 035	156 820
Individual drilled well -----	204 219	35 476	35 613	26 540	47 256	29 550	2 482	27 302
Individual dug well -----	62 983	4 711	7 397	18 547	11 794	7 025	141	13 368
Some other source -----	24 945	1 748	1 802	4 078	8 652	3 092	325	5 248
<b>SEWAGE DISPOSAL</b>								
Public sewer -----	771 748	116 912	131 273	94 672	68 187	112 750	159 842	88 112
Septic tank or cesspool -----	607 358	76 544	65 752	94 262	135 196	82 699	55 546	97 359
Other means -----	71 649	10 025	9 603	13 747	12 811	6 601	1 595	17 267
<b>AIR CONDITIONING</b>								
None -----	425 420	50 719	61 951	80 325	79 917	37 265	48 934	66 309
Central system -----	537 171	91 883	78 689	58 935	53 497	79 700	99 995	74 472
1 or more individual room units -----	488 164	60 879	65 988	63 421	82 780	85 085	68 054	61 957
<b>HEATING EQUIPMENT</b>								
Steam or hot water system -----	19 632	2 222	2 226	2 041	1 340	920	9 031	1 852
Central warm-air furnace -----	575 495	99 439	80 183	74 844	53 362	60 962	120 439	86 266
Electric heat pump -----	103 089	9 741	17 364	11 601	17 599	27 443	7 493	11 848
Other built-in electric units -----	105 633	7 709	16 630	9 679	22 738	34 583	7 156	7 138
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace -----	121 813	15 814	10 119	17 365	19 818	11 990	29 353	17 354
Room heaters with flue -----	176 090	21 622	24 256	29 001	30 605	19 238	24 346	27 022
Room heaters without flue -----	177 480	29 611	36 800	34 461	26 245	9 766	13 446	27 151
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters -----	165 623	16 618	18 222	22 751	43 141	36 401	5 484	23 006
None -----	5 900	705	828	938	1 346	747	235	1 101
<b>Occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>1 341 856</b>	<b>188 518</b>	<b>190 135</b>	<b>186 310</b>	<b>198 285</b>	<b>188 713</b>	<b>204 436</b>	<b>185 459</b>
<b>TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT</b>								
With telephone -----	1 168 631	163 685	160 544	157 495	167 740	167 758	191 494	159 915
No telephone -----	173 225	24 833	29 591	28 815	30 545	20 955	12 942	25 544
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None -----	158 174	22 628	24 108	23 156	19 908	15 585	27 387	25 402
1 -----	421 035	61 518	63 856	58 503	56 700	54 523	71 351	54 584
2 -----	469 760	67 321	64 744	63 903	70 003	69 618	70 029	64 142
3 or more -----	292 887	37 051	37 427	40 748	51 674	48 987	35 669	41 331



Table 9. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts****UNITS IN STRUCTURE**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
<b>Year-round housing units</b> .....	<b>1 450 755</b>	<b>203 481</b>	<b>206 628</b>	<b>202 681</b>	<b>216 194</b>	<b>202 050</b>	<b>216 983</b>	<b>202 738</b>
1, detached .....	1 073 053	151 770	152 612	149 809	170 066	155 348	143 184	150 264
1, attached .....	35 534	5 523	6 537	3 684	3 122	2 901	9 426	4 341
2 .....	46 569	4 924	8 602	6 983	5 918	5 387	7 612	7 143
3 and 4 .....	42 811	6 659	7 635	4 486	3 091	6 177	9 078	5 685
5 or more .....	132 345	19 091	15 471	13 992	8 200	16 934	42 764	15 893
Mobile home or trailer, etc. ....	120 443	15 514	15 771	23 727	25 797	15 303	4 919	19 412

<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>941 237</b>	<b>133 024</b>	<b>129 484</b>	<b>131 075</b>	<b>152 447</b>	<b>135 966</b>	<b>127 288</b>	<b>131 953</b>
1, detached .....	820 280	116 484	113 873	110 016	129 518	121 151	117 441	111 797
1, attached .....	7 298	1 084	1 461	768	899	777	1 341	968
2 .....	9 269	1 162	1 403	1 370	1 273	1 047	1 461	1 553
3 and 4 .....	5 753	1 076	1 018	609	520	708	817	1 005
5 or more .....	12 431	2 359	1 521	1 565	1 179	1 171	2 395	2 241
Mobile home or trailer, etc. ....	86 206	10 859	10 208	16 747	19 058	11 112	3 833	14 389

<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>400 619</b>	<b>55 494</b>	<b>60 651</b>	<b>55 235</b>	<b>45 838</b>	<b>52 747</b>	<b>77 148</b>	<b>53 506</b>
1, detached .....	181 190	25 361	27 783	28 167	27 932	25 599	19 731	26 617
1, attached .....	25 658	4 085	4 525	2 756	2 001	1 988	7 331	2 972
2 .....	33 588	3 273	6 653	5 003	4 018	4 026	5 630	4 985
3 and 4 .....	33 294	5 026	5 898	3 481	2 265	4 918	7 454	4 252
5 or more .....	105 828	14 572	12 298	11 154	5 776	13 772	36 257	11 999
Mobile home or trailer, etc. ....	21 061	3 177	3 494	4 674	3 846	2 444	745	2 681

**YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT**

<b>Year-round housing units</b> .....	<b>1 450 755</b>	<b>203 481</b>	<b>206 628</b>	<b>202 681</b>	<b>216 194</b>	<b>202 050</b>	<b>216 983</b>	<b>202 738</b>
1979 to March 1980 .....	56 463	9 299	8 226	7 437	8 911	8 809	5 671	8 110
1975 to 1978 .....	167 947	27 807	22 725	23 654	24 694	23 783	18 838	26 446
1970 to 1974 .....	224 472	29 884	35 680	33 854	34 293	28 787	27 701	34 273
1960 to 1969 .....	331 643	45 261	46 178	43 499	45 320	62 587	45 681	43 117
1950 to 1959 .....	255 831	40 320	35 397	32 467	33 791	34 898	46 245	32 713
1940 to 1949 .....	177 282	24 353	23 660	25 094	31 511	19 010	29 483	24 171
1939 or earlier .....	237 117	26 557	34 762	36 676	37 674	24 176	43 364	33 908

<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>941 237</b>	<b>133 024</b>	<b>129 484</b>	<b>131 075</b>	<b>152 447</b>	<b>135 966</b>	<b>127 288</b>	<b>131 953</b>
1979 to March 1980 .....	35 212	5 692	5 072	4 709	6 095	5 252	2 888	5 504
1975 to 1978 .....	119 755	18 818	16 684	17 457	19 600	16 726	11 037	19 433
1970 to 1974 .....	150 403	20 124	23 891	23 499	26 211	20 717	12 349	23 612
1960 to 1969 .....	226 621	30 822	29 766	28 803	34 113	45 278	28 498	29 341
1950 to 1959 .....	164 897	26 949	21 640	19 796	22 807	23 059	30 567	20 079
1940 to 1949 .....	103 431	14 596	12 457	14 831	20 359	11 140	16 209	13 839
1939 or earlier .....	140 918	16 023	19 974	21 980	23 262	13 794	25 740	20 145

<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>400 619</b>	<b>55 494</b>	<b>60 651</b>	<b>55 235</b>	<b>45 838</b>	<b>52 747</b>	<b>77 148</b>	<b>53 506</b>
1979 to March 1980 .....	12 092	2 452	1 797	1 593	1 432	1 990	1 601	1 227
1975 to 1978 .....	36 528	6 884	4 491	4 486	3 240	5 619	6 793	5 015
1970 to 1974 .....	58 265	7 818	9 326	7 744	5 545	6 208	13 408	8 216
1960 to 1969 .....	85 680	11 723	13 426	11 622	8 460	14 514	15 355	10 580
1950 to 1959 .....	73 690	10 691	11 287	10 001	8 376	9 910	13 518	9 907
1940 to 1949 .....	58 958	7 835	8 898	8 176	8 307	6 404	11 523	7 815
1939 or earlier .....	75 406	8 091	11 426	11 613	10 478	8 102	14 950	10 746

**BEDROOMS**

<b>Year-round housing units</b> .....	<b>1 450 755</b>	<b>203 481</b>	<b>206 628</b>	<b>202 681</b>	<b>216 194</b>	<b>202 050</b>	<b>216 983</b>	<b>202 738</b>
None .....	9 853	1 389	1 261	1 912	853	1 323	2 003	1 112
1 .....	127 154	18 345	17 413	16 569	12 192	15 725	28 859	18 051
2 .....	491 531	62 306	64 498	74 952	79 666	61 693	79 652	68 764
3 .....	661 243	97 174	98 475	88 262	104 224	96 426	84 798	91 884
4 .....	137 440	21 098	21 747	18 062	16 596	22 911	17 778	19 248
5 or more .....	23 534	3 169	3 234	2 924	2 663	3 972	3 893	3 679

<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>941 237</b>	<b>133 024</b>	<b>129 484</b>	<b>131 075</b>	<b>152 447</b>	<b>135 966</b>	<b>127 288</b>	<b>131 953</b>
None .....	1 178	194	129	202	215	167	81	190
1 .....	21 598	3 320	2 761	3 457	3 272	2 586	2 790	3 412
2 .....	255 528	31 838	30 603	40 289	48 242	31 828	36 653	36 075
3 .....	526 157	77 050	75 781	69 561	84 214	77 847	68 947	72 757
4 .....	116 760	17 894	17 575	15 112	14 181	20 031	15 461	16 506
5 or more .....	20 016	2 728	2 635	2 454	2 323	3 507	3 356	3 013

<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>400 619</b>	<b>55 494</b>	<b>60 651</b>	<b>55 235</b>	<b>45 838</b>	<b>52 747</b>	<b>77 148</b>	<b>53 506</b>
None .....	6 523	922	873	1 330	423	786	1 587	602
1 .....	89 612	12 902	12 496	10 905	7 033	10 938	23 274	12 064
2 .....	185 858	24 276	26 691	26 536	22 143	23 941	37 510	24 761
3 .....	100 506	14 788	16 851	13 898	14 200	14 631	12 570	13 568
4 .....	15 559	2 317	3 283	2 197	1 812	2 140	1 805	2 005
5 or more .....	2 561	289	457	369	227	311	402	506

<b>Year-round housing units</b> .....	<b>1 450 755</b>	<b>203 481</b>	<b>206 628</b>	<b>202 681</b>	<b>216 194</b>	<b>202 050</b>	<b>216 983</b>	<b>202 738</b>
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**STORIES IN STRUCTURE**

1 to 3 .....	1 443 478	202 639	205 887	202 513	215 749	200 552	214 012	202 126
4 to 6 .....	2 094	108	262	157	15	535	864	153
7 to 12 .....	3 874	669	479	5	216	731	1 624	150
13 or more .....	1 309	65	-	6	214	232	483	309

**PASSENGER ELEVATOR**

Structures with 4 or more stories .....	7 277	842	741	168	445	1 498	2 971	612
With elevator .....	6 116	776	616	52	430	1 420	2 343	479
No elevator .....	1 161	66	125	116	15	78	628	133

Table 10. **Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
Occupied housing units -----	<b>1 341 856</b>	<b>188 518</b>	<b>190 135</b>	<b>186 310</b>	<b>198 285</b>	<b>188 713</b>	<b>204 436</b>	<b>185 459</b>
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas -----	639 861	104 118	81 784	89 577	57 512	48 200	161 267	97 403
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	231 621	29 109	41 487	45 349	49 813	20 796	5 861	39 206
Electricity -----	346 994	44 460	53 597	34 404	55 681	93 061	33 370	32 421
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	7 018	705	1 070	778	1 555	1 233	574	1 103
Coal or coke -----	12 722	8	106	328	7 454	2 204	1 416	1 206
Wood -----	101 234	9 812	11 835	15 530	25 925	22 976	1 412	13 744
Other fuel -----	887	26	14	111	102	68	427	139
No fuel used -----	1 519	280	242	233	243	175	109	237
<b>WATER HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas -----	491 759	94 300	61 569	69 708	35 257	14 515	144 661	71 749
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	104 837	19 161	15 559	23 971	18 026	2 437	5 160	20 523
Electricity -----	707 574	70 427	107 570	85 184	139 561	168 312	53 245	83 275
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	733	43	147	99	87	77	53	227
Other -----	4 820	428	676	917	738	369	513	1 179
No fuel used -----	32 133	4 159	4 614	6 431	4 616	3 003	804	8 506
<b>COOKING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas -----	304 784	67 152	43 016	45 659	22 168	7 939	76 482	42 368
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	135 652	24 208	21 547	29 185	25 000	7 115	3 068	25 529
Electricity -----	891 116	95 671	123 945	109 633	149 945	172 874	124 368	114 680
Other -----	8 601	1 238	1 380	1 617	860	513	330	2 663
No fuel used -----	1 703	249	247	216	312	272	188	219
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	<b>688 134</b>	<b>102 255</b>	<b>95 902</b>	<b>90 365</b>	<b>94 180</b>	<b>101 704</b>	<b>110 404</b>	<b>93 324</b>
With a mortgage -----	416 665	62 336	61 391	51 012	47 828	68 847	71 002	54 249
Less than \$100 -----	7 005	955	1 293	1 007	1 206	818	656	1 070
\$100 to \$149 -----	21 443	3 091	4 285	2 969	2 686	3 211	2 644	2 557
\$150 to \$199 -----	53 193	7 907	9 475	6 795	6 722	9 549	7 380	5 365
\$200 to \$249 -----	70 078	10 654	10 564	8 890	8 995	12 549	10 991	7 435
\$250 to \$299 -----	62 579	9 523	8 706	7 949	7 743	10 996	10 408	7 254
\$300 to \$349 -----	51 307	8 014	7 053	6 523	5 893	8 733	8 314	6 777
\$350 to \$399 -----	41 441	6 541	5 616	5 031	4 717	6 630	7 505	5 401
\$400 to \$449 -----	32 675	4 994	4 335	3 895	3 270	5 344	6 091	4 746
\$450 to \$499 -----	23 964	3 646	3 090	2 722	2 307	3 641	4 672	3 886
\$500 to \$599 -----	27 656	3 788	3 482	2 973	2 432	3 978	6 123	4 880
\$600 to \$749 -----	16 564	1 989	2 341	1 622	1 220	2 328	3 931	3 133
\$750 or more -----	8 760	1 234	1 151	636	637	1 070	2 287	1 745
Median -----	\$295	\$295	\$279	\$287	\$278	\$288	\$321	\$325
Not mortgaged -----	271 469	39 919	34 511	39 353	46 352	32 857	39 402	39 075
Less than \$50 -----	12 726	1 932	1 987	2 047	2 261	1 686	817	1 996
\$50 to \$74 -----	44 532	6 076	7 157	6 747	8 469	5 806	4 371	5 906
\$75 to \$99 -----	68 266	9 593	9 054	10 578	12 074	8 931	9 187	8 849
\$100 to \$149 -----	100 242	15 056	11 468	14 495	16 566	11 396	15 990	15 271
\$150 to \$199 -----	32 509	5 184	3 461	4 201	5 149	3 583	5 892	5 039
\$200 to \$249 -----	8 540	1 471	883	892	1 241	971	1 818	1 264
\$250 or more -----	4 654	607	501	393	592	484	1 327	750
Median -----	\$105	\$108	\$97	\$101	\$101	\$100	\$117	\$109
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	<b>363 057</b>	<b>51 694</b>	<b>55 299</b>	<b>49 490</b>	<b>37 580</b>	<b>47 404</b>	<b>74 266</b>	<b>47 324</b>
Less than \$60 -----	15 225	2 074	2 444	2 269	2 212	2 024	2 252	1 950
\$60 to \$79 -----	15 726	2 096	3 007	2 579	1 924	1 840	1 997	2 283
\$80 to \$99 -----	19 414	2 639	3 687	3 307	2 440	1 941	2 477	2 923
\$100 to \$119 -----	22 423	2 801	4 009	3 619	2 740	2 017	4 135	3 103
\$120 to \$149 -----	39 803	5 150	6 599	6 637	4 822	3 893	6 990	5 711
\$150 to \$169 -----	28 215	3 642	4 367	4 101	3 438	3 018	5 544	4 105
\$170 to \$199 -----	40 053	5 707	5 438	5 867	4 365	5 311	8 009	5 356
\$200 to \$249 -----	66 425	9 646	9 505	8 558	5 287	10 329	15 378	7 722
\$250 to \$299 -----	44 119	6 706	5 999	4 565	2 896	6 585	12 371	4 997
\$300 to \$349 -----	20 979	3 265	2 800	1 763	1 288	3 623	6 301	1 939
\$350 to \$399 -----	9 036	1 335	1 155	811	547	1 538	2 687	963
\$400 to \$499 -----	6 783	986	1 036	440	245	1 024	2 344	708
\$500 or more -----	2 172	271	303	153	45	296	740	364
No cash rent -----	32 684	5 376	4 950	4 821	5 331	3 965	3 041	5 200
Median -----	\$188	\$195	\$176	\$169	\$162	\$208	\$214	\$176



Table 11. **Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

**TENURE**

Occupied housing units .....	1 040 172	294 265	3 233	2 890	9 383
Owner-occupied housing units .....	771 161	166 322	1 948	1 388	5 457
Percent of occupied housing units .....	74.1	56.5	60.3	48.0	58.2
Renter-occupied housing units .....	269 011	127 943	1 285	1 502	3 926

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY  
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	558 591	126 834	1 272	1 096	3 550
With a mortgage .....	345 506	69 155	914	843	2 292
Less than \$200 .....	59 554	21 846	158	67	466
\$200 to \$299 .....	107 346	24 768	287	184	618
\$300 to \$399 .....	79 027	13 208	234	223	528
\$400 to \$499 .....	50 831	5 502	109	137	324
\$500 or more .....	48 748	3 831	126	232	356
Median .....	\$307	\$251	\$305	\$376	\$312
Not mortgaged .....	213 085	57 679	358	253	1 258

**GROSS RENT**

Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	243 867	115 773	1 122	1 448	3 553
Less than \$100 .....	22 099	28 016	83	152	498
\$100 to \$199 .....	77 321	51 962	442	464	1 351
\$200 to \$299 .....	86 894	22 300	430	575	1 105
\$300 or more .....	34 332	4 257	104	148	350
No cash rent .....	23 221	9 238	63	109	249
Median .....	\$213	\$149	\$201	\$209	\$185

**TENURE**

Occupied housing units .....	138 931	50 154	407	411	1 633
Owner-occupied housing units .....	101 620	27 393	219	186	858
Percent of occupied housing units .....	73.1	54.6	53.8	45.3	52.5
Renter-occupied housing units .....	37 311	22 761	188	225	775

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY  
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	74 472	21 074	152	150	587
With a mortgage .....	48 962	12 141	122	112	393
Less than \$200 .....	10 839	4 186	17	7	60
\$200 to \$299 .....	14 723	4 451	43	33	142
\$300 to \$399 .....	10 439	2 157	49	17	65
\$400 to \$499 .....	6 546	830	5	26	76
\$500 or more .....	6 415	517	8	29	50
Median .....	\$293	\$242	\$302	\$394	\$296
Not mortgaged .....	25 510	8 933	30	38	194

**GROSS RENT**

Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	34 199	20 546	170	225	717
Less than \$100 .....	3 636	5 467	8	27	94
\$100 to \$199 .....	10 896	9 407	61	44	283
\$200 to \$299 .....	11 922	3 302	69	126	220
\$300 or more .....	4 521	695	24	13	58
No cash rent .....	3 224	1 675	8	15	62
Median .....	\$208	\$142	\$217	\$227	\$183

**TENURE**

Occupied housing units .....	185 464	12 046	454	231	1 086
Owner-occupied housing units .....	144 319	7 685	260	130	790
Percent of occupied housing units .....	77.8	63.8	57.3	56.3	72.7
Renter-occupied housing units .....	41 145	4 361	194	101	296

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY  
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	88 321	5 615	112	93	402
With a mortgage .....	45 154	2 548	60	38	207
Less than \$200 .....	9 656	935	—	18	62
\$200 to \$299 .....	15 752	913	44	16	60
\$300 to \$399 .....	10 150	440	8	2	60
\$400 to \$499 .....	5 403	170	2	2	12
\$500 or more .....	4 193	90	6	—	13
Median .....	\$282	\$237	\$268	\$206	\$269
Not mortgaged .....	43 167	3 067	52	55	195

**GROSS RENT**

Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	33 388	3 924	144	93	254
Less than \$100 .....	5 392	1 120	18	46	45
\$100 to \$199 .....	13 395	1 812	114	18	128
\$200 to \$299 .....	7 706	452	7	13	26
\$300 or more .....	2 018	89	5	13	29
No cash rent .....	4 877	451	—	3	26
Median .....	\$166	\$134	\$147	\$100—	\$154

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Race					Spanish origin¹	Race					Spanish origin¹
White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			
The State						District 1					
1 040 172	294 265	3 233	2 890	9 383	136 576	50 061	1 202	429	1 643		
771 161	166 322	1 948	1 388	5 457	102 281	29 562	845	235	975		
74.1	56.5	60.3	48.0	58.2	74.9	59.1	70.3	54.8	59.3		
269 011	127 943	1 285	1 502	3 926	34 295	20 499	357	194	668		
558 591	126 834	1 272	1 096	3 550	78 675	22 759	577	172	681		
345 506	69 155	914	843	2 292	50 108	11 696	361	131	455		
59 554	21 846	158	67	466	7 968	3 894	75	9	88		
107 346	24 768	287	184	618	15 569	4 446	117	34	122		
79 027	13 208	234	223	528	12 298	2 089	104	51	100		
50 831	5 502	109	137	324	7 844	738	40	18	83		
48 748	3 831	126	232	356	6 429	529	25	19	62		
\$307	\$251	\$305	\$376	\$312	\$312	\$244	\$290	\$344	\$317		
213 085	57 679	358	253	1 258	28 567	11 063	216	41	226		
243 867	115 773	1 122	1 448	3 553	32 297	18 741	326	190	628		
22 099	28 016	83	152	498	2 094	4 673	32	10	81		
77 321	51 962	442	464	1 351	8 949	8 135	111	41	216		
86 894	22 300	430	575	1 105	12 628	3 473	117	84	210		
34 332	4 257	104	148	350	5 246	532	16	37	61		
23 221	9 238	63	109	249	3 380	1 928	50	18	60		
\$213	\$149	\$201	\$209	\$185	\$227	\$146	\$195	\$242	\$194		
District 2					District 3						
138 931	50 154	407	411	1 633	141 227	44 264	232	395	1 261		
101 620	27 393	219	186	858	104 525	26 256	119	136	707		
73.1	54.6	53.8	45.3	52.5	74.0	59.3	51.3	34.4	56.1		
37 311	22 761	188	225	775	36 702	18 008	113	259	554		
74 472	21 074	152	150	587	71 506	18 633	78	109	348		
48 962	12 141	122	112	393	41 524	9 323	67	76	210		
10 839	4 186	17	7	60	7 353	3 407	3	8	65		
14 723	4 451	43	33	142	13 341	3 461	16	18	38		
10 439	2 157	49	17	65	10 025	1 470	22	30	80		
6 546	830	5	26	76	6 007	569	15	14	11		
6 415	517	8	29	50	4 798	416	11	6	16		
\$293	\$242	\$302	\$394	\$296	\$301	\$236	\$366	\$340	\$302		
25 510	8 933	30	38	194	29 982	9 310	11	33	138		
34 199	20 546	170	225	717	33 139	15 862	95	241	469		
3 636	5 467	8	27	94	3 510	4 576	7	54	83		
10 896	9 407	61	44	283	13 063	6 906	52	107	235		
11 922	3 302	69	126	220	10 455	2 545	31	49	123		
4 521	695	24	13	58	2 778	370	—	19	9		
3 224	1 675	8	15	62	3 333	1 465	5	12	19		
\$208	\$142	\$217	\$227	\$183	\$187	\$138	\$173	\$157	\$160		
District 4					District 5						
185 464	12 046	454	231	1 086	165 181	22 227	506	548	1 213		
144 319	7 685	260	130	790	122 439	12 852	288	326	708		
77.8	63.8	57.3	56.3	72.7	74.1	57.8	56.9	59.5	58.4		
41 145	4 361	194	101	296	42 742	9 375	218	222	505		
88 321	5 615	112	93	402	90 842	10 320	200	284	517		
45 154	2 548	60	38	207	61 754	6 620	167	255	385		
9 656	935	—	18	62	11 832	1 680	49	17	60		
15 752	913	44	16	60	20 901	2 502	53	71	110		
10 150	440	8	2	60	13 873	1 397	12	67	89		
5 403	170	2	2	12	8 196	720	14	48	64		
4 193	90	6	—	13	6 952	321	39	52	62		
\$282	\$237	\$268	\$206	\$269	\$291	\$265	\$265	\$359	\$325		
43 167	3 067	52	55	195	29 088	3 700	33	29	132		
33 388	3 924	144	93	254	38 165	8 656	182	211	454		
5 392	1 120	18	46	45	3 675	2 124	6	—	77		
13 395	1 812	114	18	128	11 250	2 835	51	44	119		
7 706	452	7	13	26	14 242	2 377	94	113	171		
2 018	89	5	13	29	5 766	642	31	18	57		
4 877	451	—	3	26	3 232	678	—	36	30		
\$166	\$134	\$147	\$100—	\$154	\$218	\$166	\$236	\$238	\$209		



Table 11. **Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

**TENURE**

Occupied housing units .....	141 402	62 038	246	572	1 110
Owner-occupied housing units .....	95 700	31 182	114	223	537
Percent of occupied housing units .....	67.7	50.3	46.3	39.0	48.4
Renter-occupied housing units .....	45 702	30 856	132	349	573

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY  
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	82 905	27 149	109	183	432
With a mortgage .....	53 697	17 026	93	149	297
Less than \$200 .....	6 440	4 228	7	5	44
\$200 to \$299 .....	15 361	6 008	14	9	53
\$300 to \$399 .....	11 985	3 771	33	25	76
\$400 to \$499 .....	8 987	1 721	27	15	41
\$500 or more .....	10 924	1 298	12	95	83
Median .....	\$342	\$271	\$377	\$500+	\$368
Not mortgaged .....	29 208	10 123	16	34	135

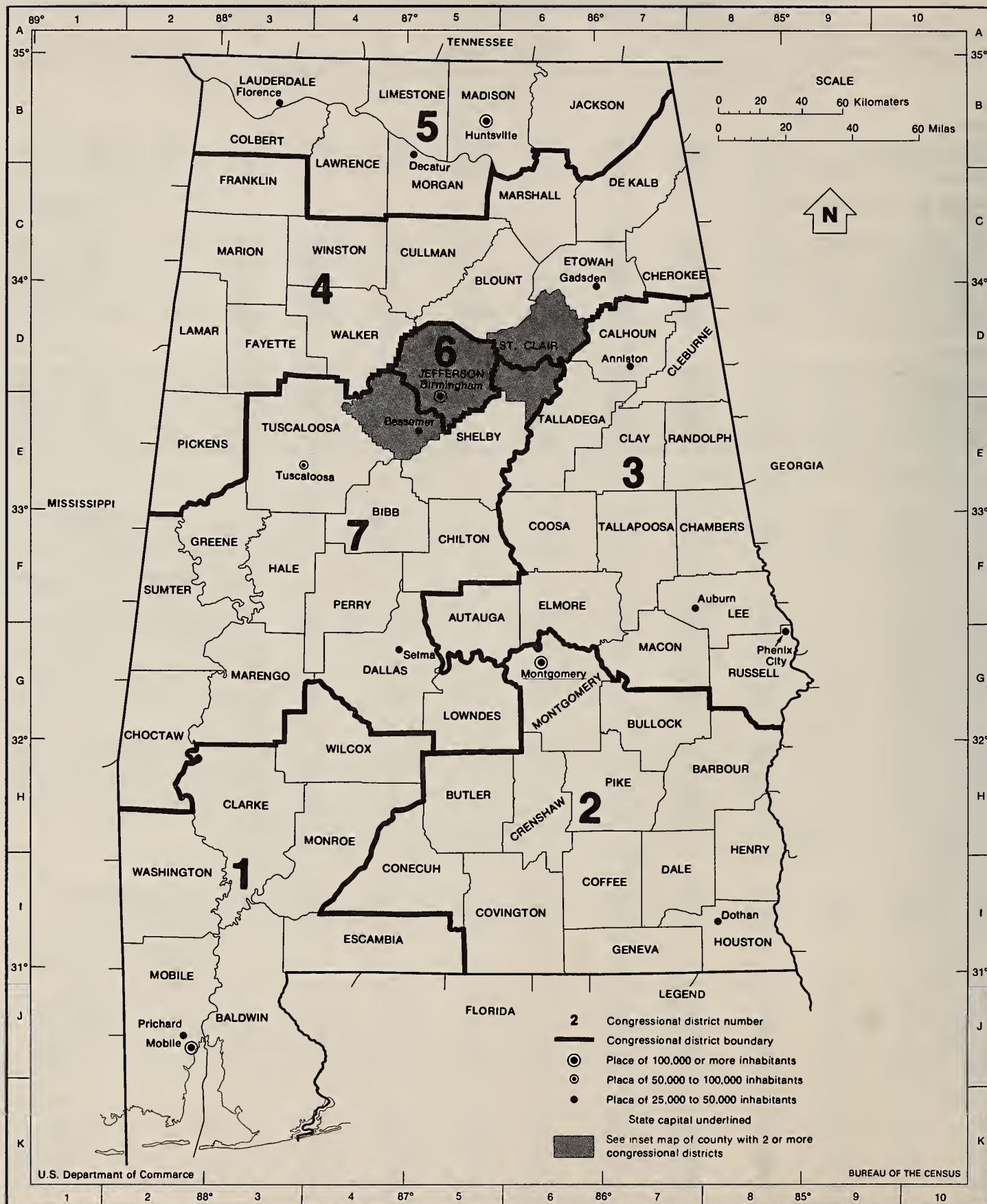
**GROSS RENT**

Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	44 729	28 960	132	336	523
Less than \$100 .....	1 630	5 073	12	11	38
\$100 to \$199 .....	10 447	14 053	32	118	181
\$200 to \$299 .....	20 025	7 454	67	160	201
\$300 or more .....	10 444	1 526	21	43	103
No cash rent .....	2 183	854	—	4	—
Median .....	\$246	\$164	\$233	\$223	\$221

Race				Spanish origin¹	Race				Spanish origin¹
White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
District 6					District 7				
141 402	62 038	246	572	1 110	131 391	53 475	186	304	1 437
95 700	31 182	114	223	537	100 277	31 392	103	152	882
67.7	50.3	46.3	39.0	48.4	76.3	58.7	55.4	50.0	61.4
45 702	30 856	132	349	573	31 114	22 083	83	152	555
82 905	27 149	109	183	432	71 870	21 284	44	105	583
53 697	17 026	93	149	297	44 307	9 801	44	82	345
6 440	4 228	7	5	44	5 466	3 516	7	3	87
15 361	6 008	14	9	53	11 699	2 987	—	3	93
11 985	3 771	33	25	76	10 257	1 884	6	31	58
8 987	1 721	27	15	41	7 848	754	6	14	37
10 924	1 298	12	95	83	9 037	660	25	31	70
\$342	\$271	\$377	\$500+	\$368	\$349	\$246	\$500+	\$429	\$292
29 208	10 123	16	34	135	27 563	11 483	—	23	238
44 729	28 960	132	336	523	27 950	19 084	73	152	508
1 630	5 073	12	11	38	2 162	4 983	—	4	80
10 447	14 053	32	118	181	9 321	8 814	21	92	189
20 025	7 454	67	160	201	9 916	2 697	45	30	154
10 444	1 526	21	43	103	3 559	403	7	5	33
2 183	854	—	4	—	2 992	2 187	—	21	52
\$246	\$164	\$233	\$223	\$221	\$210	\$139	\$234	\$167	\$178

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

# Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



Congressional districts established August 18, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

2

LEGEND

- Congressional district number
- Congressional district boundary
- County boundary
- County subdivision boundary
- Incorporated place boundary
- Census designated place boundary



SCALE

0 6 12 Kilometers

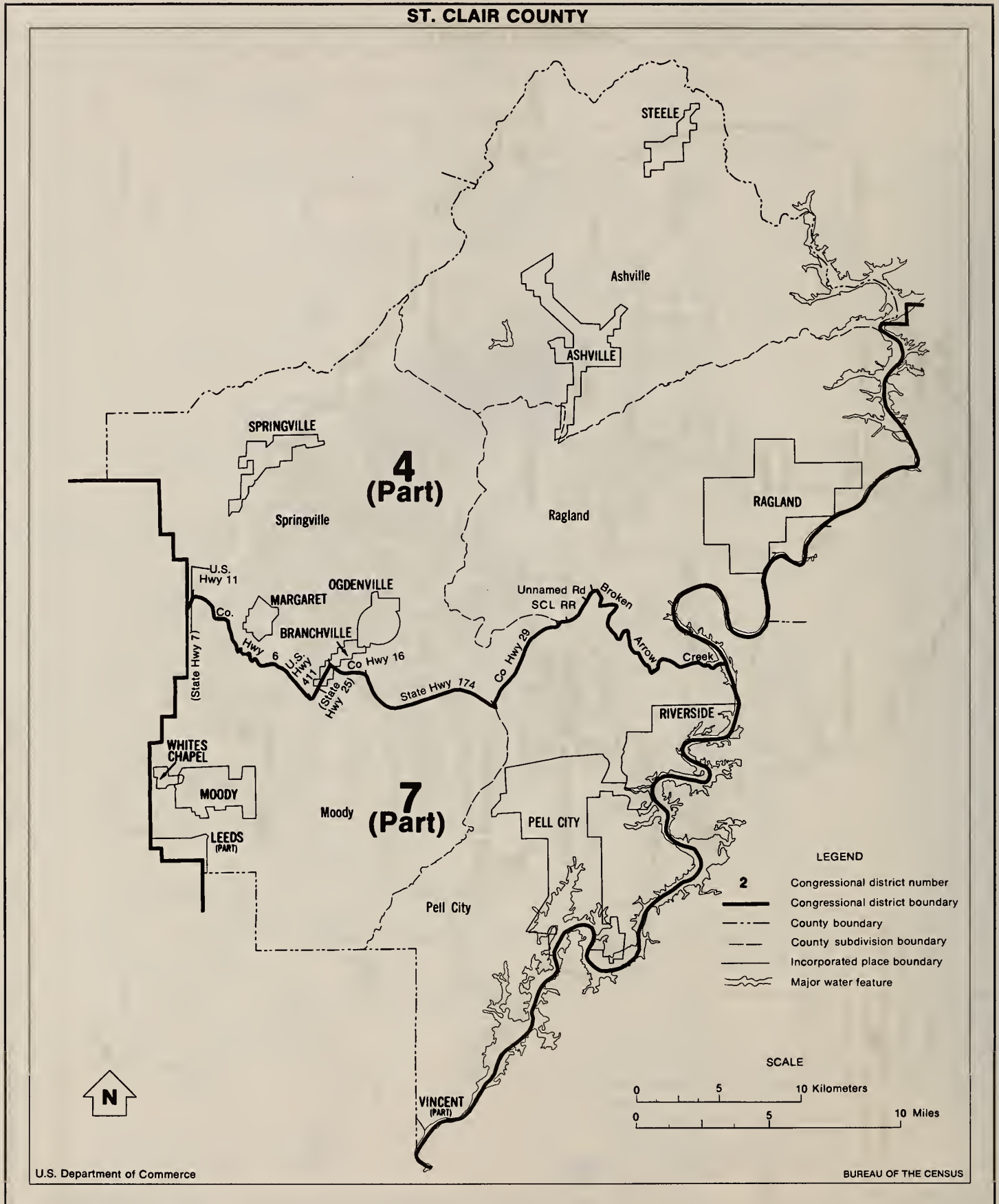
0 6 12 Miles

U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Congressional districts established August 18, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.





Congressional districts established August 18, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

## Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES .....	A-1
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### STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

#### Congressional Redistricting

States are assigned seats in the House of Representatives on the basis of an apportionment following each decennial population census. The apportionment procedure, determined by Congress, assigns seats to each State on the basis of the census population, and the number of seats for that State remains constant for 10 years until the next apportionment. The total number of seats in the House of Representatives has been 435 since the apportionment following the 1910 census, except for temporary expansion for Alaska and Hawaii from 1959 to 1962.

After an apportionment, each State allocated two or more seats in the House is responsible for subdividing the State into congressional districts for the pur-

pose of electing each representative.<sup>1</sup> This redistricting action is generally the result of a law passed by the State legislature and signed by the governor. Each congressional district is as equal in population to all other congressional districts in the State as is practicable based on the last decennial census.

The congressional districts in this report are those in effect for the 98th Congress, elected in 1982, and they are the first to reflect the 1980 census apportionment. Most States have redrawn their congressional district boundaries based on 1980 populations (Maine and Montana plan to redistrict for the 99th Congress). Final redistricting of a few other States may be delayed by legal action. Unless there is further legal action, these districts will be in effect until 1992.

Federal statutes governing the apportionment process and method and redistricting may be found in Title 2, United States Code.

#### Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

Data from the 1980 census have been compiled for congressional districts by equating component census geographic areas to each district and summing all data for areas coded to the district. Where the smallest census geographic area was split by a congressional district boundary, the census records for the area were reviewed to determine in which district the majority of the population fell, and the entire area was coded to that district.

The 1970 population totals for congressional districts were obtained by summing the 1970 census counts for

component areas, including all subsequent corrections made to these counts. A review of the 1970 census maps was made where the smallest geographic census area was split by a congressional district line. If the population of the census area was small or the part in one of the congressional districts was relatively minor, the entire population was assigned to the district with the larger share of the area. Otherwise, the population was apportioned to the two congressional districts on the basis of settlement pattern.

### COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

### PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Data are shown in table 2 for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

#### Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are

<sup>1</sup>Six States have only one representative, who is elected at large, and the District of Columbia has a nonvoting delegate.



incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

### Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States, certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown in the Town/Township section of table 2 in this report. The States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision maps available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

### TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented in table 2 only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown

in table 2 for towns of 10,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 10,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

### URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, urban residence comprises all persons and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, urban residence consists of all persons and housing units in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons and housing units in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population and housing units not classified as urban constitute the rural population and housing.

#### Urbanized Areas

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

#### Rural Farm

The rural farm population and housing comprises all persons and housing units

living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.

### AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for States were prepared by using a digitization process on the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. Area figures for all counties, places, towns and townships covered in these reports can be found in the 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Area measurement figures for congressional districts were prepared using an electronic digital planimeter to measure those counties split by congressional districts. Map types used for this process include U.S. Department of Transportation county maps and various census maps such as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS). Area measurements for counties not split by congressional districts were derived from the digitized U.S. Geological Survey maps.

The land area figures for States shown in this report may differ from those shown in the PC80-1-A State reports because of changes made subsequent to the preparation of the area measurement figures shown in the State reports.

### HISTORIC DATA

In some instances, 1970 population counts shown in table 1 have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports. Counts which have been revised for States, counties, places, and towns/townships are not identified in this report but are indicated by the prefix "r" in the PC80-1-A State reports.

## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

GENERAL . . . . .	B-1
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### GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed, in their telephone and personal-visit interviews, to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

#### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The meas-



ure, "persons per household," is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information see the housing unit definition.

## Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Four basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and Summary Tape Files 2, 4, and 5).

**Householder**—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a non-family householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

**Spouse**—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

**Child**—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including step-children and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

**Other Relative**—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

**Nonrelative**—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or with non-relatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

## Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

## Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

**Inmates of Institutions**—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes,

schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

**Other**—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

## Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

## Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. Both 100-percent and sample totals for racial groups are included in the tables of this report. For a discussion of the two data sources, see the section on "Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups" on page B-3. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the race of the householder.



For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in table 1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian. The total for "Asian and Pacific Islander," which is available only from sample tabulations, is shown in tables 7 and 11 and includes the nine groups listed above as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in

an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

**Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups**—There may be differences in this report between the *totals* for the racial groups based on 100-percent tabulations (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible for most groups. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a

"Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied for most groups, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data on racial groups. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

**Comparability With 1970 Census Data**—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" and "Other" populations (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 53 percent reported



"White." (The corresponding figures for 100-percent tabulations are 40 percent and 56 percent, respectively.) As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Other" are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, these changes do not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

### Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to

question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population," below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or they are persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, in the 100-percent edit a response was assigned by computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If origin was not entered for any household member (excluding a paid employee), origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. The sample processing included more extensive edit procedures. For example, if any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was first assigned from available related information, such as ancestry and place of birth, reported for the individual. These edit procedures are a variation of

the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

**Limitations of the Data**—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "*Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980.*"

**Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population**—There may be differences in this report between the total Spanish origin population based on 100-percent (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

**Comparability With 1970 Census Data**—The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970



Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

### Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table 1.

### Marital Status

The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons.

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration.

Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced and those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married; persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married; and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

### School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

### Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9

and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish the highest grade attended, he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school as well as those who completed one or more years of college.

### Nativity and Place of Birth

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

### Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine



how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

## Ancestry

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic groups with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular ethnic group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely, country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were also identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French-Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., Polish or Italian). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the persons's ancestry was tabulated as "Not reported."

## Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

## Veteran Status

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years and over are classified as nonveterans.

## Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

## Public Transportation Disability

Persons were identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

## Fertility (Children Ever Born)

The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any babies who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded



are miscarriages and stillbirths, and any of the woman's step-children, foster children, or children she has adopted.

### Means of Transportation To Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van, to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

### Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

### Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Employed**—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

**Unemployed**—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

### Industry and Occupation

The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over.

For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupational classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Private wage and salary workers are persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

**Government Workers**—Government workers are employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental units, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Self-employed workers are those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

### Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31.



Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

**Worked in 1979**—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

**With Unemployment in 1979**—Persons 16 years old and over who had 1 or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

**Weeks of Unemployment in 1979**—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

### Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over.

"Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment. "Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this

item. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family throughout 1979.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 6 and 7. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 6 and \$5,000 to \$10,000 in table 7 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979*.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a



particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

## Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979, using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-non-farm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below.

For a detailed explanation of the the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

## Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person (unrelated individual):	
Under 65 years.....	\$3,774
65 years and over.....	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years....	4,876
Householder 65 years and over....	4,389
3 persons.....	5,787
4 persons.....	7,412
5 persons.....	8,776
6 persons.....	9,915
7 persons.....	11,237
8 persons.....	12,484
9 persons.....	14,812

**Persons for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined**—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

**Specified Poverty Level**—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a ware-

house where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in Group Quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

**Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data**—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as



housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

**Year-Round Housing Units**—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

### Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the number of occupied housing units equals the number of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the figures resulting from processing procedures used to weight the population and housing sample responses.

**Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit**—"Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

**Year Householder Moved Into Unit**—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a

unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Type of Vacant Unit**—Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal and migratory" or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A

unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

**Vacancy Status**—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

*For sale only.* Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

*For rent.* Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

*Held for occasional use.* This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as "Held for occasional use." Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall in this category, although some second homes may be classified as "seasonal."

*Other vacants.* This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

**Tenure**—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

### Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

**Persons Per Room**—"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. In this report, the figures shown refer to the number of occupied



housing units having 1.01 or more persons per room. Data are also shown separately for the number of persons in housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room.

**Bedrooms**—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Kitchen Facilities**—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a mechanical refrigerator.

**Year Structure Built**—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Units in Structure**—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of

"mobile homes or trailers, etc." are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

**Stories in Structure**—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

**Passenger Elevator**—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category, "No elevator," refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

**Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use**—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present. In this report, data on "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" are shown for renter-occupied housing units. Data are also shown for the number of persons in housing units lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.

**Bathrooms**—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category, "No bathroom or only a half bath," consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

**Source of Water**—Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category, "Some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Sewage Disposal**—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

### Equipment and Fuels

**Heating Equipment**—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.



**Air-Conditioning**—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

**Vehicles Available**—Data for this item refer to the number of households with vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for one month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Telephone in Housing Unit**—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking**—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the

neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category "Other fuel" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "Other" also includes coal or coke, and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category "Other" includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

### Financial Characteristics

**Value**—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are excluded from the value tabulations. Value was collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollar. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$10,000," it is shown as "\$10,000-." If the median falls in the category "\$200,000 or more," it is shown as "\$200,000+."

**Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts

on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, separate distributions and medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "With a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "Not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

**Contract Rent**—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$50," it is shown as "\$50-." If the median falls in the category "\$500 or more," it is shown as "\$500+."

**Gross Rent**—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded.



# Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. . C-1

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## USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

### Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

### Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

### Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

### Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

### Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be



away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

### Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

### Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.



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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 11 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 11 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete-count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and non-sampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete-count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 11. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on pre-census estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was

prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 11 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 11 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of



a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Errors" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

### Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the

particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate, follow the steps given below:

- a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- b. Find the geographic area or congressional district with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2" or "98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

**Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors  $Se_x$  and  $Se_y$  of estimates  $x$  and  $y$ :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

**Means**—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root



of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

**Medians**—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ) as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

### Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and

- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier) and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data.

The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error see any standard sampling theory text.

### Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

See appendix D of PHC80-3, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas* or PC80-1-C, *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, for examples showing the computation of standard errors and the formation of confidence intervals.

### ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-house-



holders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

### PERSONS

#### Stage I—Type of Household

##### Group *Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.*

1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

##### *Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.*

6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
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##### *Persons in All Other Housing Units*

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

##### 17 *Persons in Group Quarters*

#### Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

##### Group

1	Householder
2	Non-householder (including persons in group quarters)

#### Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

##### Group

##### *White Race*

##### *Persons of Spanish Origin Male*

1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older

##### *Female*

9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
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##### *Persons Not of Spanish Origin*

17-32	Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16
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##### *Black Race*

33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
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##### *Asian, Pacific Islander Race*

65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
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##### *Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race*

97-128	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
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##### *Other Race (includes those races not listed above)*

129-160	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
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Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count was combined or collapsed with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted

weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count and the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### Stage I—Type of Household

##### Group

##### *Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18*

1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit

4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit	83	\$100 — \$149
5	8 or more persons in housing unit	84	\$150 — \$199
		85	\$200 — \$249
	<i>Housing Units With a Family</i>	86	\$250 — \$299
	<i>Without Own Children Under 18</i>	87	\$300 — \$399
6-10	2 persons in housing unit	88	\$400 — \$499
	through 8 or more persons	89	\$500 +
	in housing unit	90	Other Renter
	<i>All Other Housing Units</i>	91	No Cash Rent
11	1 person in housing unit		<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>
12-16	2 persons in housing unit	92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
	through 8 or more persons		
	in housing unit		
<b>Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent</b>			
<i>Group</i>	<i>Owner</i>		
	<i>White Race (householder)</i>		
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)</i>		
	<i>Value of House</i>		
1	\$ 0 — \$ 9,999		
2	\$ 10,000 — \$ 19,999		
3	\$ 20,000 — \$ 24,999		
4	\$ 25,000 — \$ 49,999		
5	\$ 50,000 — \$ 99,999		
6	\$100,000 — \$149,999		
7	\$150,000 +		
8	Other Owners		
	<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>		
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8		
	<i>Black Race</i>		
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>		
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>		
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>		
65-80	Same Value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Renter</i>		
	<i>White Race (persons of Spanish origin)</i>		
	<i>Rent Categories</i>		
81	\$ 1 — \$ 59		
82	\$ 60 — \$ 99		

## CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

## VACANT HOUSING UNITS

<i>Group</i>	
1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
3	<i>Other Vacant</i>

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.



**Respondent and Enumeration Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed,

and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics of the nonrespondents remaining after this operation were allocated by computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

### EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1/</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2/</sup>													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1/</sup> For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2/</sup> The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1/</sup>												
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1/</sup> For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage



Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.6
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Household or family type.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household size.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Marital status.....	1.0	0.8	0.4
Language usage and ability to speak			
English.....	1.5	1.3	0.7
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.6	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.5	0.4
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.8	2.5	1.5
Residence in 1975.....	3.6	3.6	2.4
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.4	1.2	0.6
Years of school completed.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Veteran status.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation			
disability.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks			
worked in 1979.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	2.2	1.9	1.1
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Tenure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Stories in structure.....	0.9	0.9	0.5
Passenger elevator.....	0.9	0.9	0.5
Source of water.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	0.9	0.6
Year structure built.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Mortgage status and selected			
monthly owner costs.....	1.1	0.9	0.5

Table D. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State  
Congressional Districts

The State -----  
District 1 -----  
District 2 -----  
District 3 -----  
District 4 -----  
District 5 -----  
District 6 -----  
District 7 -----

Persons		Housing units	
100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
3 893 888	17.4	1 467 374	17.4
563 905	16.3	207 825	16.4
549 505	17.6	207 265	17.6
555 321	17.2	206 254	17.2
562 088	20.0	220 953	20.0
549 844	17.1	203 369	17.2
554 156	16.0	217 055	15.8
559 069	17.7	204 653	17.5



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL.

## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.
2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.  
  
A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.
3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person *identifies* his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for Nursery school.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade *ever* attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water *even* if you have it only part of the time.  
  
Mark **Yes**, but **also used by another household** if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.
- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.
- H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

**Occupied without payment of cash rent** includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.
- H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the



land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13. Mark only one circle.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A** one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a. A city or suburban lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A place is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this residence is located.

- H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A** public system. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for individual well.

*Drilled wells*, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A public sewer is operated by a government body or a private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19. The term person in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house or apartment.

- H20. This question refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used.

An electric heat pump is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A floor, wall, or pipeless furnace delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a portable room heater.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. Gas from underground pipes is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. Bottled, tank, or LP gas is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. Other fuel includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly average for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the total amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ( { ) the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your living quarters.

- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28—H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30—H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

##### 11. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

##### *For persons born outside the United States:*

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English at home. Do *not* mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.

- (1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
- (2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
- (3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
- (4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

- b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

- c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.

- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.



INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.
- If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.
- If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.
- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b. Mark **No**, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No**, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No**, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."
- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Furniture company

Grocery store

Oil company

Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing

Wholesale grocery store

Retail gas station

Cattle ranch

- c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Clerk

Helper

Mechanic

Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk

Carpenter's helper

Auto engine mechanic

Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark Local government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

- b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

- c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

- d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark No for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

- a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

- b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

- c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

- d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

- e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

- f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

- g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the None circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.



Please fill out this  
official Census Form  
and mail it back on  
Census Day,  
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

# 1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification,  
please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
----	----	----	----	----	----

L

## Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

## Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):  
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director,  
Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.





Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1 Last name First name Middle initial	PERSON in column 2 Last name First name Middle initial
<b>2. How is this person related to the person in column 1?</b>  Fill one circle.  If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.	<b>START</b> In this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister  If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
<b>3. Sex</b> Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Female	
<b>4. Is this person —</b>  Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	
<b>5. Age, and month and year of birth</b>  a. Print age at last birthday.  b. Print month and fill one circle.  c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.	a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth c. Year of birth 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.	a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth c. Year of birth 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.	
<b>6. Marital status</b>  Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?</b>  Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
<b>8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time?</b> Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.	<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
<b>9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended?</b>  Fill one circle.  If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."	Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	
<b>10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended?</b>  Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
	CENSUS USE ONLY    A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O	CENSUS USE ONLY    A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12  
FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

PERSON in column 7

Last name First name Middle initial

If relative of person in column 1:

o Husband/wife o Father/mother  
o Son/daughter o Other relative  
o Brother/sister

If not related to person in column 1:

o Roomer, boarder o Other nonrelative  
o Partner, roommate  
o Paid employee

o Male o Female

o White o Asian Indian  
o Black or Negro o Hawaiian  
o Japanese o Guamanian  
o Chinese o Samoan  
o Filipino o Eskimo  
o Korean o Aleut  
o Vietnamese o Other — Specify  
o Indian (Amer.)  
Print tribe

a. Age at last birthday c. Year of birth

b. Month of birth

o Jan.—Mar. o Apr.—June o July—Sept. o Oct.—Dec.

o Now married o Separated  
o Widowed o Never married  
o Divorced

o No (not Spanish/Hispanic)  
o Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano  
o Yes, Puerto Rican  
o Yes, Cuban  
o Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

o No, has not attended since February 1  
o Yes, public school, public college  
o Yes, private, church-related  
o Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended:

o Nursery school o Kindergarten  
Elementary through high school (grade or year)  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
o College (academic year)  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more  
o Never attended school—Skip question 10

o Now attending this grade (or year)  
o Finished this grade (or year)  
o Did not finish this grade (or year)

CENSUS USE ONLY A. o I o N o O

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

o Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.  
o No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?

o Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.  
o No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

o Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.  
o No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

o One  
o 2 apartments or living quarters  
o 3 apartments or living quarters  
o 4 apartments or living quarters  
o 5 apartments or living quarters  
o 6 apartments or living quarters  
o 7 apartments or living quarters  
o 8 apartments or living quarters  
o 9 apartments or living quarters  
o 10 or more apartments or living quarters  
o This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

o Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?  
o Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

o Yes, for this household only  
o Yes, but also used by another household  
o No, have some but not all plumbing facilities  
o No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?

Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

o 1 room o 4 rooms o 7 rooms  
o 2 rooms o 5 rooms o 8 rooms  
o 3 rooms o 6 rooms o 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

o Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?  
o Rented for cash rent?  
o Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

o No  
o Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

a. Is the house on a property of 10' or more acres?  
o Yes o No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?  
o Yes o No

H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

o A mobile home or trailer  
o A house on 10 or more acres  
o A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

o Less than \$10,000 o \$50,000 to \$54,999  
o \$10,000 to \$14,999 o \$55,000 to \$59,999  
o \$15,000 to \$17,499 o \$60,000 to \$64,999  
o \$17,500 to \$19,999 o \$65,000 to \$69,999  
o \$20,000 to \$22,499 o \$70,000 to \$74,999  
o \$22,500 to \$24,999 o \$75,000 to \$79,999  
o \$25,000 to \$27,499 o \$80,000 to \$89,999  
o \$27,500 to \$29,999 o \$90,000 to \$99,999  
o \$30,000 to \$34,999 o \$100,000 to \$124,999  
o \$35,000 to \$39,999 o \$125,000 to \$149,999  
o \$40,000 to \$44,999 o \$150,000 to \$199,999  
o \$45,000 to \$49,999 o \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

o Less than \$50 o \$160 to \$169  
o \$50 to \$59 o \$170 to \$179  
o \$60 to \$69 o \$180 to \$189  
o \$70 to \$79 o \$190 to \$199  
o \$80 to \$89 o \$200 to \$224  
o \$90 to \$99 o \$225 to \$249  
o \$100 to \$109 o \$250 to \$274  
o \$110 to \$119 o \$275 to \$299  
o \$120 to \$129 o \$300 to \$349  
o \$130 to \$139 o \$350 to \$399  
o \$140 to \$149 o \$400 to \$499  
o \$150 to \$159 o \$500 or more

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A4. Block number A6. Serial number

B. Type of unit or quarters

Occupied

o First form  
o Continuation

Vacant

o Regular  
o Usual home elsewhere

Group quarters

o First form  
o Continuation

For vacant units

C1. Is this unit for —

o Yearround use  
o Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.

C2. Vacancy status

o For rent  
o For sale only  
o Rented or sold, not occupied  
o Held for occasional use  
o Other vacant

C3. Is this unit boarded up?

o Yes o No

D. Months vacant

o Less than 1 month  
o 1 up to 2 months  
o 2 up to 6 months  
o 6 up to 12 months  
o 1 year up to 2 years  
o 2 or more years

E. Indicators

1. o o Mail return  
2. o o Pop./F

F. Total persons



H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i>		H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?		CENSUS USE
<input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc.		<input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.		<b>H22a.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>H14a.</b> How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories		<input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>b.</b> Is there a passenger elevator in this building? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		<b>b.</b> Which fuel is used most for water heating? <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.		<input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used
<b>H15a.</b> Is this building — <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres?		<b>c.</b> Which fuel is used most for cooking? <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.		<b>H22b.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>b.</b> Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to — <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more		<b>H22.</b> What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters? <b>a.</b> Electricity \$ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used		<b>H22c.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>H16.</b> Do you get water from — <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)?		<b>b.</b> Gas \$ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> Gas not used		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>H17.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer? <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means		<b>c.</b> Water \$ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Yearly cost <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>H18.</b> About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier		<b>d.</b> Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. \$ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Yearly cost <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>H19.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)? <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here		<b>H23.</b> Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator. <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		<b>H22d.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>H20.</b> How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here) <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment		<b>H24.</b> How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
		<b>H25.</b> How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
		<b>H26.</b> Do you have a telephone in your living quarters? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
		<b>H27.</b> Do you have air conditioning? <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
		<b>H28.</b> How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household? <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
		<b>H29.</b> How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is –

- A mobile home or trailer . . . . .
- A house on 10 or more acres . . . . .
- A condominium unit . . . . .
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property . . . . .

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?  
  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?  
  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?  
  
☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt  
☐ Yes, contract to purchase  
☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?  
  
☐ Yes ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?  
Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.  
  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?  
  
☐ Yes, taxes included in payment  
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?  
  
☐ Yes, insurance included in payment  
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY											
①	2.	4.	②	2.	4.	③	2.	4.			
	<input type="radio"/> S.S.	<input type="radio"/> I I		<input type="radio"/> I I I	<input type="radio"/> S.S.		<input type="radio"/> I I	<input type="radio"/> I I I	<input type="radio"/> S.S.	<input type="radio"/> I I	<input type="radio"/> I I I
	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> 3 3		<input type="radio"/> 3 3 3	<input type="radio"/> Yes		<input type="radio"/> 3 3	<input type="radio"/> 3 3 3	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> 3 3	<input type="radio"/> 3 3 3
	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 7 7		<input type="radio"/> 7 7 7	<input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> 7 7	<input type="radio"/> 7 7 7	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 7 7	<input type="radio"/> 7 7 7
④	2.	4.	⑤	2.	4.	⑥	2.	4.			
	<input type="radio"/> S.S.	<input type="radio"/> I I		<input type="radio"/> I I I	<input type="radio"/> S.S.		<input type="radio"/> I I	<input type="radio"/> I I I	<input type="radio"/> S.S.	<input type="radio"/> I I	<input type="radio"/> I I I
	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> 3 3		<input type="radio"/> 3 3 3	<input type="radio"/> Yes		<input type="radio"/> 3 3	<input type="radio"/> 3 3 3	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> 3 3	<input type="radio"/> 3 3 3
	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 7 7		<input type="radio"/> 7 7 7	<input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> 7 7	<input type="radio"/> 7 7 7	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 7 7	<input type="radio"/> 7 7 7
⑦	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.					
	<input type="radio"/> S.S.	<input type="radio"/> I I	<input type="radio"/> I I I	<input type="radio"/> I I I	<input type="radio"/> I I I	<input type="radio"/> I I I	<input type="radio"/> I I I				
	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> 3 3	<input type="radio"/> 3 3 3	<input type="radio"/> 3 3	<input type="radio"/> 3 3 3	<input type="radio"/> 3 3 3	<input type="radio"/> 3 3 3				
	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 7 7	<input type="radio"/> 7 7 7	<input type="radio"/> 7 7	<input type="radio"/> 7 7 7	<input type="radio"/> 7 7 7	<input type="radio"/> 7 7 7				



Page 6

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

<p><b>Name of Person 1 on page 2:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Last name      First name      Middle initial</p> <hr/> <p><b>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?</b>  <i>Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.</i></p> <p>_____  <i>Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</i></p> <p><b>12. If this person was born in a foreign country —</b>  <b>a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen  <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen  <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents</p> <p><b>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980    <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969    <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974    <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964    <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p> <p><b>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — <i>Skip to 14</i></p> <p><b>b. What is this language?</b></p> <p>_____  <i>(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</i></p> <p><b>c. How well does this person speak English?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well    <input type="radio"/> Not well  <input type="radio"/> Well    <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p><b>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</b></p> <p>_____  <i>(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</i></p> <p><b>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</b>  <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i>  <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — <i>Skip to 16</i>  <input type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <p><b>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</b></p> <p>(1) State, foreign country,          Puerto Rico,          Guam, etc.: _____</p> <p>(2) County: _____</p> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.: _____</p> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>	<p><b>16. When was this person born?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 —  <i>Please go on with questions 17-33</i>  <input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later —  <i>Turn to next page for next person</i></p> <p><b>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person —</b>  <b>a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p><b>b. Attending college?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p><b>c. Working at a job or business?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time    <input type="radio"/> No  <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p> <p><b>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?</b>  <i>If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 19</i></p> <p><b>b. Was active-duty military service during —</b>  <i>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later  <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964–April 1975)  <input type="radio"/> February 1955–July 1964  <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950–January 1955)  <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940–July 1947)  <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917–November 1918)  <input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <p><b>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .</b></p> <p><b>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? . . .</b> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</b> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? . . .</b> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>20. If this person is a female —</b></p> <p><b>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?</b> None 1 2 3 4 5 6  <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</b> 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more  <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>21. If this person has ever been married —</b>  <b>a. Has this person been married more than once?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Once    <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <p><b>b. Month and year of marriage?      Month and year of first marriage?</b></p> <p>_____(Month)_____(Year)      _____(Month)_____(Year)</p> <p><b>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p><b>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</i> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Skip to 25</p> <p><b>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?</b>  <i>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hours <input type="text"/></p> <p><b>23. At what location did this person work last week?</b>  <i>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</i>  <i>If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><b>a. Address (Number and street)</b> _____  <i>If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</i></p> <p><b>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.</b> _____</p> <p><b>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p> <p><b>d. County</b> _____</p> <p><b>e. State</b> _____ <b>f. ZIP Code</b> _____</p> <p><b>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Minutes <input type="text"/></p> <p><b>b. How did this person usually get to work last week?</b>  <i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car    <input type="radio"/> Taxicab  <input type="radio"/> Truck    <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle  <input type="radio"/> Van    <input type="radio"/> Bicycle  <input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar    <input type="radio"/> Walked only  <input type="radio"/> Railroad    <input type="radio"/> Worked at home  <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated    <input type="radio"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____</p> <p><i>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</i></p>
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Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	24a.					
1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
5	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
6	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
7	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
8	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

<p>c. When going to work <u>last week</u>, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i>      <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving      <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p> <p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2      <input type="radio"/> 4      <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3      <input type="radio"/> 5      <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p>	CENSUS USE	31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?	CENSUS USE ONLY
<p>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>	21b.	<p><input type="radio"/> Yes      <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p>	31b.      31c.      31d.
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes      <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (<i>in school, etc.</i>)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p>	I      O	b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?	I      I      I
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980      <input type="radio"/> 1978      <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979      <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977      <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier</p> <p><i>Skip to 31d</i></p>	II      O	<p>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p>Weeks</p>	2      2      2
<p>28–30. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p><i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p>	III      O	c. During the weeks <u>worked</u> in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?	4      4      4
<p>28. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</p> <p>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p>	IV      O	Hours	6      6      6
<p>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</p> <p><i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></p> <p>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p>	V      O	d. Of the weeks <u>not worked</u> in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?	7      7      7
<p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Manufacturing      <input type="radio"/> Retail trade</p> <p>Wholesale trade      <input type="radio"/> Other — (<i>agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.</i>)</p>	22b.	Weeks	8      8      8
<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p>	28.	32. Income in 1979 —	9      9      9
<p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions      <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Federal government employee      <input type="radio"/></p> <p>State government employee      <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Local government employee (<i>city, county, etc.</i>)      <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated      <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Own business incorporated      <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm      <input type="radio"/></p>	A B C	<p>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</p> <p>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount. If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</p>	32a.      32b.
<p>31. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes      <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p>	D E F	<p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</p>	32c.      32d.
	G H J	a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.	1      1      1
	K L M	<p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	2      2      2
	N P Q	b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report net income after business expenses.	3      3      3
	R S T	<p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	4      4      4
	U V W	c. Own farm . . . Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.	5      5      5
	X Y Z	<p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	6      6      6
	AF      NW	d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account.	7      7      7
	29.	<p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	8      8      8
	N P Q	e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .	9      9      9
	R S T	f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .	1      1      1
	U V W	<p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	2      2      2
	X Y Z	g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . .	3      3      3
	AF      NW	<p>Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	4      4      4
	29.	33. What was this person's total income in 1979?	5      5      5
	N P Q	<p>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</p> <p>\$ .00</p> <p>(Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	6      6      6
	R S T	<p>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p>OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	7      7      7
	U V W		8      8      8
	X Y Z		9      9      9
	AF      NW		1      1      1
	29.		2      2      2
	N P Q		3      3      3
	R S T		4      4      4
	U V W		5      5      5
	X Y Z		6      6      6
	AF      NW		7      7      7
	29.		8      8      8
	N P Q		9      9      9
	R S T		1      1      1
	U V W		2      2      2
	X Y Z		3      3      3
	AF      NW		4      4      4
	29.		5      5      5
	N P Q		6      6      6
	R S T		7      7      7
	U V W		8      8      8
	X Y Z		9      9      9
	AF      NW		1      1      1

→ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2









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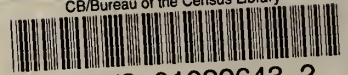








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